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United Nations

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report on the Fortieth Session
(18-25 March 1997)

Economic and Social Council

Official Records, 1997
Supplement No. 8

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

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Chapter I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

A. Draft resolutions

1. At its fortieth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the adoption by the Assembly, during that special session, on 23 February 1990, of a Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action 1/, including the proclamation of the period from 1991 to 2000 as the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse,

Taking note of the existing international drug control treaties, the Global Programme of Action and the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, 2/ which contain a sound and comprehensive framework for drug control activities by States and all the relevant international organizations, and stressing the need for consistency in efforts to implement those activities,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, by which the Assembly established the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the single body with the exclusive responsibility for coordinating all drug control activities within the United Nations system and for providing effective leadership in promoting international cooperation in drug control, thereby producing a catalytic impact on other international and national bodies,

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* See paragraph 56 below.

Recognizing with appreciation the valuable work done by the International Narcotics Control Board in encouraging Member States to adhere to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 3/ and to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the provisions of that Convention,

Recognizing that Governments have the main responsibility for implementing the international drug control treaties, and emphasizing that the United Nations system has an important role in strengthening the national capacity to do so,

Deeply alarmed by the magnitude of the increasingly rising trend in the illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which are a grave and persistent threat to the health and well-being of millions of people, youth in particular, in all countries of the world,

Noting that contributions to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme have hitherto been made by a limited number of States, and that the future of the Programme depends on the retention of existing donors and an enhanced donor base,

Expressing appreciation to donors for their contributions, which have been essential to the growth of the Programme as a centre of excellence,

Recognizing that to maintain and enhance its activities, the Programme depends on general-purpose funds as well as earmarked funds,

Recognizing that the provision of appropriate and sufficient policy guidance is essential to the success of the Programme, and recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991, in which the Council called upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to give policy guidance to the Programme and to monitor its activities,

Taking note of the progress of the ad hoc open-ended informal intersessional working group established by the Commission at its thirty-ninth session for the purpose of considering options for improving the work of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, in particular its agenda and organization, and of examining the role of the Commission as the governing body of the Programme, as well as possible options designed to enhance active participation by more Member States,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 51/64 of 12 December 1996, in which the Assembly decided to convene a special session in June 1998 to consider, _inter alia_, special measures to strengthen international cooperation in addressing the problem of illicit drugs,

1. _Recognizes_ that the extraordinary and unrelentingly high levels of illicit use, cultivation, production and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and of illicit drug trafficking necessitate a comprehensive review of the international drug control machinery in place, including institutional arrangements and approaches in the light of the work of the task force on reform of the United Nations established by the Secretary-General, giving due consideration to questions of governance and improved policy guidance from Member States, particularly with reference to the threat to the security of States arising from the use, consumption and production of and trafficking in illicit drugs;

2. _Concludes_ that the general decline in resources allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme from both regular and extrabudgetary sources seriously impairs the efforts of the international community against illicit trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and requires innovative solutions for funding;

3. _Reaffirms_ the leadership role of the Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and as the international coordinator of drug control activities, particularly within the United Nations system;

4. _Requests_ the Secretary-General:

(a) To convene a small group of experts, selected after appropriate consultations, _inter alia_ with Governments, and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and relevant sectoral expertise, to undertake a comprehensive review of how the efforts against illicit drugs have evolved within the United Nations system since the creation of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179, with the aim of identifying measures to strengthen future international cooperation against illicit drugs;

(b) To instruct the expert group, _inter alia_, to identify any measures necessary to strengthen the core activities of the Programme, taking into account the work of the task force on reform of the United Nations established by the Secretary-General and the ability of the United Nations system to perform its increasing tasks in the light of existing mandates;

(c) To prepare a progress report on the issues identified by the expert group, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its special session on international drug control, to be held in June 1998;

(d) To prepare a final report based on the work of the expert group, taking into account the views expressed, during the special session of the General Assembly, on how to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, to be submitted to the Commission on narcotic drugs at its forty-second session;

5. Decides that the work of the expert group should be financed entirely through voluntary funds, and urges Member States to provide financial and other support.

1/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

2/ E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs*

The Economic and Social Council

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988, 1989/15 of 22 May 1989, 1990/31 of 24 May 1990, 1991/43 of 21 June 1991, 1992/30 of 30 July 1992, 1995/19 of 24 July 1995 and 1996/22 of 23 July 1996,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug abuse control in general, and in the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 1/ in particular,

Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996,2/ in which the Board points out that in 1995 global consumption of opiates exceeded the production of opiate raw materials, and noting that efforts were made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, to maintain, together with other producing countries, the balance between supply and demand,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. Urges all Governments to continue contributing to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, in so far as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production and manufacture for export;

2. Urges Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and to take effective measures to prevent illicit

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* See paragraph 76 below.

production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels;

3. Urges consumer countries to assess their needs for opiates realistically, and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to ensure easy supply;

4. Commends the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the sales of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In arranging informal meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XI.3.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors*

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced that the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors, will contribute to the enhancement of the struggle against illicit trafficking in drugs,

1. *Takes note* of the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with the provisions of the Baku Accord, to take all appropriate measures at the national and international levels to continue to combat the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in all its forms;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to inform all Member States, relevant specialized agencies and entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations of the adoption of the Baku Accord;

4. *Urges* Member States to take, as appropriate, all necessary measures to implement the Baku Accord in accordance with their national legislation;

5. *Invites* Member States to promote public campaigns, including the use of the mass media, to enhance public awareness of drug abuse and drug prevention programmes.

ANNEX

Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors

A. Nature and extent of the problem

1. The Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East opened its thirty-second session at Baku on 17 February 1997 with an expanded membership,

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* See paragraph 113 below.

better representing the diverse character of the region as a whole and of its subregions, and affording greater possibilities for more in-depth discussion of the illicit drug-trafficking situation and its impact on the region, and of new cooperative modalities for effective counteraction. The new composition of the Subcommission is indicative of global developments in illicit drug trafficking, which are reflected in conditions in some States in the Near and Middle East.

2. The expanding and complex system of global organized drug crime, involving cultivation, production, trafficking, distribution and consumption activities, which penetrate various sectors, has already left its mark on the region. Associated criminal activities, especially narcotics-related terrorism and the arms trade, have assumed alarming proportions, in spite of law enforcement efforts.

3. The consequences of illicit drug trafficking in the Near and Middle East are a mirror image of developments at the global level, characterized by the erosion of the hard-won benefits of development, the diversion of some countries from their developmental path, the destabilization of the socio-economic order, the destruction of the moral and social fabric of society and the undermining of the quality of life of the peoples of the region.

4. As the illicit traffic in and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are serious and growing concerns in the region, the development of an accurate annual estimate of the situation and trends is essential to the successful development and implementation of regional strategies and subregional programmes. An accurate assessment of the magnitude and dimensions of the illicit drug problem in the region is the necessary starting point for both rational policy-making and the promotion of public awareness. In the absence of a reliable and comprehensive intelligence assessment, substantial misconceptions might arise and resources might be misallocated. Moreover, early detection and subsequent action aimed at controlling emerging problems might become extremely difficult.

B. Declaration

We, representatives of the States members of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,

Having gathered at the thirty-second session of the Subcommission, held at Baku from 17 to 21 February 1997, to consider the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors, *Deeply concerned* about the spread of drug abuse in the region and its effects on youth and on future generations,

Also deeply concerned about the rising illicit cultivation of narcotic crops and illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, which pose the main threat to the political, economic, social and cultural structure and stability of the region,

Reaffirming our commitment to combat the multidimensional problems involving illicit drugs,

Convinced that concerted action and comprehensive, well-coordinated programmes are the only means by which to fight problems involving illicit drugs,

Have agreed on the following:

1. Nationally and regionally coordinated strategies should be developed for the implementation of the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 1/ on 23 February 1990, the Tehran Declaration adopted by the Ministerial-level Conference at the twenty-ninth session of the Subcommission, held at Tehran in 1992, and other relevant international drug control instruments;

2. Training in the field of drug law enforcement is a priority for many States of the region, and interested national authorities should seek the assistance of competent intergovernmental bodies in the development of inter-agency, multidisciplinary training courses for law enforcement officials of the region, taking into account socio-economic differences, as well as evaluating on an ongoing basis the relevance and impact of all training material and programmes in their respective national circumstances;

3. Efforts should be made by the international community and intergovernmental bodies and organizations to establish cooperative relations with the authorities in Afghanistan in order to assist in the eradication of illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs, especially in the drug-producing areas of the country, and to provide them with packages of aid and the means of economic reform, such as human development and capacity-building, mobilization of resources and industrial development to enable them to resort to alternative sources of income, which would provide better economic possibilities for future generations;

4. Focal points should be established in the capital cities of States members of the Subcommission in order to improve cooperation and coordination at the national and regional levels, and their titles and addresses should be communicated to their counterparts in the region to enable them to undertake the following action:

(a) To discuss with each other, as frequently as necessary, operational drug-control matters and other modi operandi;

(b) To develop drug intelligence networks to ensure the rapid and secure exchange of information on all illicit drug-trafficking operations;

(c) To share expertise and knowledge in drug law enforcement;

(d) To promote field visits for drug-control officers in the region in order to build up mutual confidence and trust, which are conducive to smooth operations;

(e) To exchange information on drug-trafficking trends and trend indicators, as well as intelligence information on the movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors and methods of concealing assets, bearing in mind the fact that criminal organizations employ a wide range of sophisticated financial mechanisms, including corporate entities and offshore financial havens, to conceal the origin of their funds;

(f) To exchange skills and techniques used in the detection, investigation and suppression of offences involving illicit drug trafficking and the collection of evidence;

(g) To cooperate and coordinate efforts towards the use of controlled delivery in cases relating to trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and to money-laundering;

(h) To harmonize drug legislation, in particular with regard to the application of adequate penalties for drug offences;

(i) To facilitate mutual cooperation regarding the identification, seizure, forfeiture and sharing of proceeds proven to be derived from drug-related criminality;

5. All States should be urged to take effective action to control and prevent the diversion of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as the materials and equipment used in their manufacture. In particular, States of the region should:

(a) Consider notifying the Secretary-General, under the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,2/ article 12, paragraph 10 (a), that any country exporting to them a substance in Table I of the Convention should supply them with advance notification of such export, and request that such notification be extended to cover substances in Table II as well;

(b) Accede, if they are exporters of substances in Table I or II of the 1988 Convention, to the request of the International Narcotics Control Board to provide such pre-export notifications voluntarily to importing countries, even in the absence of a specific request for such notification;

6. States of the region should require import authorizations for all substances in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;3/

7. All States in the region should be urged to adopt further legislative and administrative measures to prevent and sanction money-laundering;

8. All States members of the Subcommission should be urged to make every effort to ensure that the present Accord becomes generally known and is observed and implemented in full in accordance with their domestic laws;

9. The international community should be requested to assist and cooperate in the development of illicit crop eradication programmes and to promote alternative development programmes;

10. As proposed in the international drug control treaties, the international community, including intergovernmental bodies, should assist transit countries in enhancing their capabilities to suppress illicit drug trafficking;

11. The international community, including intergovernmental bodies, should provide financial assistance to States of the region that lack technical equipment, and in which the Government exercises control over licit drugs and combats illicit trafficking;

12. To stem the flow of illicit drugs, reducing illicit drug demand is as important as reducing illicit drug supply and trafficking. Significant progress in drug control cannot be made without that balanced approach. Prevention and demand reduction must be intensified and accorded the high priority that they deserve;

13. Comprehensive preventive programmes must be designed to emphasize a multisectoral and intersectoral approach as an integral part of national development planning. They should focus on

protecting young people, who are at risk of becoming consumers and traffickers, and should safeguard their well-being and quality of life, thereby maintaining a drug-free society. Using all preventive, educational, medical and legal information available, such programmes should raise the awareness of youth of the negative consequences of drug abuse, and should be tailored individually to target specific groups of potential young abusers;

14. In order to maintain the traditional privacy of the family recognized in most States in the region, States members of the Subcommission should consider ensuring anonymity to any abuser who undergoes medical examination, treatment and rehabilitation;

15. All States should be called upon to strengthen their national legal and judicial systems in conformity with the existing international drug control treaties, in order to improve and carry out effective drug-control activities in cooperation with other States;

16. States in the region should consider facilitating the extradition of persons accused of drug-trafficking offences and refrain from granting political asylum or other forms of protection to such persons;

17. All States should recognize the negative impact on anti-trafficking activities by customs, border-control and law enforcement authorities created by absence or loss of effective exercise of sovereignty in any part of a State because of internal strife, foreign occupation or other causes, which may give rise to illicit transit traffic in drugs, and should condemn any violation of national borders and territorial integrity;

18. The Subcommission should continue to meet on an annual basis in a capital city of the region;

19. The Secretary-General is invited to consider, upon request by interested Governments, how the various elements contained in the present Accord might be carried out, and to examine with them the most suitable modalities for following up appropriate activities, at the national, regional and international levels;

20. The Secretary-General is also invited to transmit the text of the present Accord to all States Members of the United Nations to serve as a background document for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, to be held in June 1998.

1/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

2/ Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Working languages of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 1993/246 of 27 July 1993 and its decision 1996/248 of 23 July 1996, by which it authorized the enlargement of the membership of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,

Noting that, of a total membership of 24 States, six States, namely Azerbaijan, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan use Russian as the working lingua franca of their drug law enforcement agencies,

1. Decides that the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East shall use Arabic, English and Russian as its working languages for future sessions;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to adopt the necessary measures and provide the financial resources required for the implementation of the present resolution.

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* See paragraphs 114 and 115 below.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Contribution to the strengthening of the Global Programme of Action: anti-drug strategy in the Americas*

The Economic and Social Council,

Conscious of the importance of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, on 23 February 1990, 1/ and recognizing the necessity of strengthening the mechanisms and principles contained therein,

1. Welcomes the joint efforts of States of the Americas to achieve the approval and adoption of a strategy for dealing with the drugs problem in the Americas, in strict conformity with the principles of international law and with due regard for the principles of shared responsibility, comprehensiveness and a balanced approach to action aimed at reducing both demand and supply, on a global and multidisciplinary basis;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the document entitled "Anti-drug strategy in the hemisphere", 2/ approved by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States at its twentieth regular session, held at Buenos Aires in October 1996, and signed at Montevideo in December 1996;

3. Urges the international community to take due account of the anti-drug strategy in the hemisphere as a significant contribution to the strengthening of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session.

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* See paragraphs 120 and 121 below.

1/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

2/ E/CN.7/1997/CRP.12 and Corr.1.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Implementation of comprehensive measures to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors*

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the economic and social consequences of the rapid and widespread increase in the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants listed in the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 1/ and their analogues,

Concerned about the continued availability to drug traffickers of chemicals listed in Table I and Table II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,2/ and about the emergence of substitute chemicals and different processes used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants,

Aware of the progress made in the regulation and monitoring of shipments of controlled chemicals, resulting from cooperation between the competent national and regional authorities of a number of States and the assistance of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recognizing the need for the establishment of a mechanism for the rapid exchange of information on shipments of concern of listed precursor chemicals, and on suspicious shipments of those chemicals in particular,

Also recognizing the important role of the Board in monitoring and facilitating the implementation of measures designed to strengthen cooperation in preventing the diversion of chemicals into illicit manufacture of psychotropic substances and the diversion of psychotropic substances from licit manufacture and trade into illicit trafficking,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Board to address, in a comprehensive way, problems of amphetamine-type stimulants, including activities related to the recommendations of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants, held at Shanghai, China, from 25 to 29 November 1996,

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* See paragraph 137 below.

Noting with appreciation the study entitled Amphetamine-type Stimulants: a Global Review, 3/ the report of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants, 4/ the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996, 5/ and the report entitled Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 6/

Welcoming the multifaceted nature of the recommendations contained in the report of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants, which cover prevention, education, information, precursor control, legislation and regulation of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors,

Also welcoming the multilateral initiative jointly proposed by the United States of America and the European Union to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals from international commerce,

Stressing the importance of the initiative of the European Union involving the launching of an early-warning mechanism, and welcoming its willingness to share experiences with Member States and with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

Recalling its resolutions 1995/20 of 24 July 1995 and 1996/29 of 24 July 1996,

I

GENERAL MEASURES

1. Takes note with appreciation of the recommendations of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants, held at Shanghai, China, from 25 to 29 November 1996, and encourages Governments to review the report of the Expert Meeting and all its recommendations thoroughly, with a view to the adoption of an appropriate decision on those recommendations by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-first session;

2. Urges Governments, prior to their endorsement by the Commission, to give serious consideration to implementing, to the extent possible, the recommendations of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants;

3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources:

(a) To continue work in the field of amphetamine-type stimulants and to translate the recommendations of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants into a practical action plan for subregional, regional and international implementation, as appropriate;

(b) To develop the recommendations of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants into an appropriate format for consideration by the Commission at its forty-first session, with a view to making recommendations for endorsement by the General Assembly at its special session devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, to be held in June 1998;

4. Requests Governments and regional organizations, as they establish mechanisms for the collection of data on the licit and illicit manufacture, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors, to cooperate and coordinate with the United Nations International Drug control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board;

5. Urges Governments to take the necessary measures for effective compliance with the provisions of the international drug control treaties relating to the advertisement of drugs, particularly those described in the report of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants;

6. Invites the Executive Director of the Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources, to consider the use of the Internet and other media tools to disseminate accurate and reliable information on amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors;

7. Urges Governments to ensure rational use of medically prescribed amphetamine-type stimulants and, in particular, to monitor the safety and efficacy of their long-term administration.

II

MEASURES TO COUNTER THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE, TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE OF AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS

1. Invites Governments and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources where necessary, in collaboration with interested non-governmental organizations, to initiate and regularly evaluate public awareness campaigns, targeted at all levels of society, on the adverse health, social and economic consequences of amphetamine-type stimulants, and, in general, to strengthen demand reduction efforts at both national and international levels;

2. Requests the Executive Director of the Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources, and the Director-General of the World Health Organization, with the assistance of Governments:

(a) To identify, document and disseminate information on evidence-based practices applied in primary and secondary intervention in cases involving the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants;

(b) To continue improving the level of understanding of, and developing the scientific basis necessary for, adequate policy-making, by undertaking, and coordinating as necessary, studies of an international nature on the health consequences, including treatment, and on the social, cultural and economic consequences of abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants;

3. Urges concerned Governments, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, such as the International Criminal Police Organization and the World Customs Organization, to establish regional and subregional initiatives for the exchange of information and technical cooperation, in order to promote coordinated international action in the fight against illicit demand for and supply of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors;

4. Requests the Executive Director of the Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources, to promote the further development of the drug profiling/signature analysis project in support of scientific approaches to law enforcement, and to provide Member States with technical support for profiling programmes designed to identify the sources and routes of illicit manufacture and trafficking;

5. Requests Governments to provide available evidence and data to the International Narcotics Control Board on chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, and requests the Board to assess that information for possible inclusion in a limited international special surveillance list to be established for use by the international community;

6. Urges Governments:

(a) To consider applying civil, criminal and administrative sanctions to those who knowingly supply non-controlled chemicals for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;

(b) To establish mechanisms for international cooperation between law enforcement and other relevant agencies, in order to support investigations where competent national authorities were able to determine that non-controlled chemicals were being used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;

7. _Urges_ Governments, in States where illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants exists:

(a) To improve, in particular by a system of licensing and inspection, the monitoring of the domestic manufacture and distribution of key precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants listed in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

(b) To support research by competent authorities in order to determine which non-controlled chemical substances are being used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;

8. _Requests_ the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board, to assist Governments, as required, by providing technical advice on ways of establishing which non-controlled chemical substances are being used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;

9. _Urges_ Governments to establish the necessary legal basis for the prevention of the clandestine manufacture of and trafficking in new amphetamine-type stimulants, and for that purpose:

(a) To exchange information about the new non-controlled amphetamine-type stimulants with other concerned Governments;

(b) To consider developing flexible and anticipatory scheduling approaches for analogues of controlled substances and other substitutes, for example, by the emergency scheduling of structurally similar groups, or by the establishment of controls based on similarities in structure or pharmacological effects;

(c) To cooperate in ensuring the compatibility of such legislation;

10. _Urges_ the Executive Director of the Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources, to initiate a review of the various means, such as generic scheduling, used by Governments to control amphetamine-type stimulants and their by-products or analogues that can be obtained by chemical modification, and that produce similar pharmacological effects, with the aim of facilitating discussion at all levels within the United Nations system, in order to curb the proliferation of those substances.

III

VERIFICATION OF THE LEGITIMACY OF TRANSACTIONS

1. Requests Governments to make every effort to verify the legitimacy of individual transactions involving precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants listed in Table I and, where possible, those listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention, using the guidelines disseminated by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals, which were endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1993/40 of 27 July 1993;

2. Requests Governments of States exporting those precursors referred to in paragraph 1 above, prior to permitting shipments to proceed, to inquire with the authorities of importing States about the legitimacy of transactions of concern, and to inform the International Narcotics Control Board of the action taken, particularly when they do not receive any reply to their enquiries;

3. Also requests Governments of States exporting such precursors to inform the States concerned and the Board as soon as possible, if export orders are cancelled pending a reply to enquiries made to importing States;

4. Requests Governments of both importing and exporting States, in cooperation with the Board, to take appropriate action to protect the legitimate interests of industries that cooperate in inquiries to verify the legitimacy of transactions involving the precursors specified in paragraph 1 above;

5. Also requests Governments of importing and exporting States to take steps to initiate a cooperative, rapid and effective exchange of information, with each other and with the Board, concerning stopped or cancelled shipments of such precursors, in order to alert Governments of other States that might be targeted as points of diversion;

6. Encourages Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to assist the Programme in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Secretary General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation as a matter of priority.

1/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

2/ *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988,* vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E. 94.XI.5).

3/ *Amphetamine-type Stimulants: a Global Review*, UNDCP Technical Series No.3 (Vienna, 1996).

4/ E/CN.7/1997/6.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XI.3.

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XI.4.

B. Draft decisions

2. At its 1150th and 1151st meetings, on 24 March 1997, the Commission discussed its programme of future work and priorities under agenda item 12. It endorsed the provisional agenda and list of documents proposed in document E/CN.7/1997/11, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION I

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its ... plenary meeting, on .... 1997, the Economic and Social Council approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for the regular segment of the forty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda

3. Policy issues for action by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

   Documentation

   Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: report of the Executive Director

4. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (a) International Narcotics Control Board;

   Documentation

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

   (b) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

Documentation

[Report of the Secretary-General (as necessary)]

(c) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

[Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)]

5. Monitoring of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and other coordination matters.

Documentation

Coordination of drug control activities within the United Nations system: note by the Secretariat

6. Administrative and budgetary matters.

Documentation

[Note by the Executive Director (as necessary)]

7. Provisional agenda for the forty-second session of the Commission and future work.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

8. Other matters.

Documentation

[Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)]

9. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-first session.

3. At the same meetings, the Commission considered how best to apportion the eight days of its forty-first session between its regular segment and its special segment, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION II

Organization of work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-first session

At its ...... plenary meeting, on ... 1997, the Economic and Social Council, having considered its resolution 1996/17 of 23 July 1996, in which it requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to act as preparatory body for the special session of the General

Assembly devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, to be held in 1998, and in the light of progress made by the Commission in that capacity at its fortieth session, decided that, at its forty-first session, the Commission should meet for three days for its regular segment and five days for its special segment, on the understanding that, should the Commission be in a position to complete its regular segment earlier, it would immediately begin its special segment.

4. At its 1150th meeting, on 24 March 1997, the Commission considered the organization of a reconvened session to examine administrative and budgetary matters, as well as to institutionalize its regular examination of such matters, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION III

Initial programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 and second and final revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

At its ...... plenary meeting, on ... 1997, the Economic and Social Council decided that a reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should be held in December 1997 to approve the initial programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 and the second and final revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. Similar reconvened sessions should in future be held in December of odd years to approve the initial programme budget for the following biennium and the final version of the programme budget for the biennium that is drawing to a close, and to deal with any related administrative or budgetary matters.

5. At its 1148th and 1149th meetings, on 21 March 1997, the Commission considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION IV

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its ... plenary meeting, on .... 1997, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996.

6. At its 1153rd meeting, on 25 March 1997, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its fortieth session, and

recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION V

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its .... plenary meeting, on .... 1997, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fortieth session.

C. Resignation of Sweden as a member of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

7. In a letter dated 13 February 1997, addressed to the Chairman of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its thirty-second session, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden tendered the resignation of Sweden as a member of the Subcommission. Sweden had been one of its five founding members (together with Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan and Turkey), and had played an important liaison role in the early years of the Subcommission. Now that the Subcommission had expanded into a wide-ranging regional group, the Government of Sweden considered that it would be appropriate for Sweden, as a State outside the region, to resign its membership. The Subcommission, having noted with appreciation the contributions of Sweden to the early development of its work, accepted the letter of resignation with understanding.

Chapter II

GENERAL DEBATE

A. Structure of the debate

8. At its 1142nd to 1147th meetings, on 18 to 20 March 1997, the Commission considered agenda item 3 entitled "General debate". In adopting its agenda, the Commission had decided to include agenda items 7 and 8 as part of agenda item 3.

9. For its consideration of item 3, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (E/CN.7/1997/2);

(b) Reports by intergovernmental organizations (E/CN.7/1997/CRP.9);

(c) Non-governmental organizations (E/CN.7/1997/CRP.10);

(d) Report by the Organization of American States (E/CN.7/1997/CRP.12 and Corr.1).

10. The Executive Director made an introductory statement at the 1142nd meeting.

11. The Commission began consideration of agenda items 3, 7 and 8 at its 1142nd meeting, on 18 March 1997. Statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The observer for the European Commission also made a statement.

12. At the 1143rd meeting, on 18 March 1997, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Bolivia, Colombia, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Spain, Sweden and South Africa. The observers for Saudi Arabia and Turkey also made statements.

13. At the 1144th meeting, on 19 March 1997, statements were made by the representatives of the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Sudan and United States of America. The observers for Argentina, Azerbaijan, Chile, Hungary, Ireland and Peru also made statements.

14. At the 1145th meeting, on 19 March 1997, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ghana, Romania and Ukraine. The observers for

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Holy See, New Zealand, Panama, Philippines and Slovenia made statements. The observers for the World Health Organization and the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior also made statements. The observer for the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction made a statement.

15. At the 1146th meeting, on 20 March 1997, statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Germany, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Thailand and Venezuela. The observers for Israel, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan and Slovakia also made statements.

16. At the 1147th meeting, on 20 March 1997, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, Paraguay, Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia. The observers for Afghanistan, Armenia, Kazakstan, Malta, Myanmar and Switzerland made statements. A representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat made a statement. The observer for the Colombo Plan Secretariat made a statement. The observer for the Society for Threatened Peoples also made a statement.

B. Deliberations

1. Policy guidance addressed to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

17. The Commission commended the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) for his comprehensive report (E/CN.7/1997/2), which covered the wide range of activities undertaken by UNDCP in support of the efforts of the international community to deal with the many facets of the drug problem. The report was an illustration of the excellent work and achievements of UNDCP during the past year and a reflection of its leadership role in assessing the drug problem and stimulating action at the national, regional and international levels.

18. UNDCP had, since its establishment in 1991, continuously improved its performance in spite of its expanding mandates and the limited resources at its disposal. It had become an essential asset to Governments, as well as an institution charged with mandates of unique relevance in the United Nations system. Appreciation was expressed to the Executive Director for his leadership, guidance, initiative and sustained commitment in addressing the drug problem.

19. The Commission expressed support for the strategy pursued by UNDCP, which was based on a balanced approach between supply and demand reduction. It further endorsed UNDCP efforts to assist Governments in the formulation and implementation of coherent policies and strategies in drug control matters, and to generate and promote the sharing of knowledge on the evolution and nature

of the drug problem. The approach of UNDCP, whereby priority emphasis was given to regions particularly vulnerable to illegal drug production, trafficking and abuse, was supported.

2. Mandate of UNDCP

20. Several representatives pointed to the inadequacy of the collective efforts of Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the international drug control treaties that provided the framework for multilateral cooperation in the fight against illicit drug trafficking and abuse. UNDCP was called upon to continue to play a catalytic role by stimulating and assisting Governments in the pursuit of vigorous measures to implement their treaty obligations.

21. Strong support was expressed for UNDCP efforts to consolidate its position as a centre of specialized knowledge and expertise, the global reference point for international drug control. The current preparation by UNDCP of the first World Drug Report was mentioned in that connection. Such a process was considered essential for UNDCP to provide guidance and support to the international community in translating global strategies and policies into concrete action at the national, regional and international levels.

22. One of the essential functions of UNDCP as a centre of competence was to gather, process and disseminate information that would serve as the basis for the adoption and implementation of policies and strategies to address the drug problem. In the field of drug law enforcement, UNDCP had been cooperating with the World Customs Organization (WCO) (formerly known as the Customs Cooperation Council) and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in the joint exchange of information on drug seizures in order to better assess patterns and trends in illicit traffic, thus permitting the formulation of appropriate countermeasures. With regard to demand reduction, UNDCP should continue to support the strengthening of national capabilities to collect and analyse data on drug abuse, particularly by using rapid assessment surveys. Of equal importance was the continued use of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System to monitor the drug abuse situation worldwide. The recent agreement between UNDCP and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction would enhance cooperation in epidemiological research and the exchange of information on demand reduction.

3. Widening the donor base of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

23. Several representatives pointed to the precarious situation of UNDCP as a result of its dependence on contributions from a limited number of donors, a reduction in general-purpose

contributions and a diminishing fund balance. Should the current trend continue, UNDCP would have to reduce its operational activities after the biennium 1998-1999.

24. To continue to remain an effective instrument for the international community, UNDCP needed the support of Governments to ensure that the resources available to it were commensurate with its mandate and with the activities undertaken at the request of its legislative bodies. Several representatives reasserted the strong commitment of their Governments to continue to support UNDCP by contributing to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, despite a period of budget austerity. Some Governments had increased their contributions substantially, and others had begun to contribute significant amounts for the first time.

25. The Commission welcomed the fund-raising initiatives of the Executive Director, and expressed its satisfaction with the results achieved in widening the donor base for the Fund of UNDCP. Governments were requested to give priority to the implementation of Commission resolution 10 (XXXIX) entitled "Towards a new system of financing activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme", in order to ensure a wider ownership of UNDCP by the international community, particularly by the Commission, through expanded participation in its financing. Some representatives pointed to the increased contributions to UNDCP in response to Commission resolution 10 (XXXIX). The representative of Mexico indicated that the contributions of her Government to the Fund of UNDCP in 1997 would meet the target of 300,000 United States dollars (US$) recommended in that resolution.

26. The Commission expressed concern at the decrease in general-purpose contributions, which had strained UNDCP administrative and backstopping capabilities and hampered the development of critical aspects of its work, such as research, planning, coordination and evaluation. Furthermore, the financial constraints would impair the flexible operational capacity of UNDCP that had enabled it to respond in a timely manner to new situations, such as the post-conflict situation in the Balkan region.

27. Some representatives indicated that their Governments were in favour of a thorough review of the financing of UNDCP, in order to ensure that it was provided with adequate resources to enable it to implement its mandates, which were of critical importance to the international community.

28. The Commission welcomed the proposals submitted by UNDCP in order to enhance its performance, its cost-effectiveness and the transparency in its budgetary procedures. The view was expressed that further improvement in the management and governance of UNDCP would increase its effectiveness. Greater cost-sharing in

technical assistance programmes would also enable UNDCP to expand its delivery of technical assistance. Some representatives reiterated the importance of contributing a share of confiscated assets to the Fund of UNDCP, as stipulated in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 1/ article 5, which would significantly increase the resources available to the Programme in meeting government requests for technical assistance.

4. Master plans

29. The Commission expressed support for the continuing efforts of UNDCP to promote the formulation and implementation of national master plans. UNDCP was invited to increase its assistance to States in adopting national master plans, which were essential to the elaboration of comprehensive, coordinated strategies aimed at reducing illicit demand for drugs and combating drug trafficking. UNDCP, particularly through its field offices, should play a guiding role in coordinating various programmes and activities, and in the establishment and implementation of national drug-control programmes.

5. Africa

30. UNDCP was asked to pay particular attention to the drug-control situation in Africa and to increase the technical assistance resources allocated to that region. While UNDCP had assisted the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the elaboration of a Plan of Action for Drug Control in Africa, adopted by the OAU heads of State in July 1996, assistance to Africa had remained low in comparison with other regions. Increased UNDCP support was required in order to ensure the full implementation of the Plan of Action.

6. Afghanistan

31. Several representatives indicated that their Governments welcomed the UNDCP initiative to launch a four-year, comprehensive drug-control programme for Afghanistan, which remained the major source of illicit opiates in south-west Asia. One representative stated that his Government was prepared to contribute, through UNDCP, to the programme for Afghanistan.

7. Post-conflict situations

32. UNDCP was commended for its prompt and proactive response in countering illicit trafficking and drug abuse, as part of the reconstruction and institution-building process in the post-conflict situation in the Balkans. The period of reconstruction should be accompanied by the timely introduction of drug control policies to prevent the re-emergence of trafficking routes and to

re-establish drug law enforcement institutions and functional judiciary systems.

8. Treaty implementation: legislative assistance

33. The Commission welcomed the crucial role played by UNDCP in promoting adherence to and implementation of the international drug control treaties, by assisting Governments in adopting the drug-control laws and regulations required to become parties to the treaties and to implement their provisions. Governments should make adherence to the treaties and their effective implementation one of their priorities. Concern was expressed that the Legal Advisory Programme of UNDCP, through which States and territories were provided with technical assistance in formulating and adopting legislation designed to conform with the requirements of the treaties, was funded through project funds. It was therefore suggested that the whole area of promoting the implementation of the drug control treaties should be considered a core function of UNDCP, and as such should be funded from general-purpose funds and integrated into the staffing table of UNDCP.

9. Responsibility of recipient countries

34. It was indicated that Governments of States in which UNDCP projects were being implemented should actively contribute to project development and implementation, particularly by assuming, to the greatest extent possible, an expanded share of project costs. The involvement of Governments and target groups in defining and developing projects, as well as their commitment and contributions to implementation and follow-up, was considered essential to ensure the sustainability of project activities.

10. Subregional cooperation

35. The Commission commended UNDCP for its leadership role and initiative in strengthening subregional, regional and interregional cooperation between Governments in vulnerable regions, supported by a network of memoranda of understanding with and between the participating Governments. The subregional approach, supported by specific programmes requiring the involvement of all parties, had led to significant results, with a growing number of drug control activities currently being designed and implemented within the framework of memoranda of understanding or of regional plans of action, such as the Plan of Action for Drug Control in Africa, and the Plan of Action for Drug Control Coordination and Cooperation in the Caribbean, adopted since the thirty-ninth session of the Commission.

36. There was agreement that the role of UNDCP in promoting and coordinating subregional, regional and international cooperation between Governments should remain one of the cornerstones of UNDCP

activities, which were of crucial importance in strengthening the commitment to counter the drug problem at the national and regional levels.

11. Inter-agency cooperation and coordination

37. UNDCP had made considerable progress in ensuring effective cooperation between the various international and regional organizations active in drug control. During the six years since its establishment, UNDCP had succeeded in establishing close cooperation and working relations in different fields of drug control with the major regional institutions and organizations involved in countering the drug threat, in particular the European Commission, the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction and other programmes undertaken by the European Union, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the Economic Cooperation Organization and OAU.

38. Reference was made both to the memorandum of understanding signed on 6 November 1996 between UNDCP and WCO, which established the basic principles of cooperation between the two organizations, and to the closer cooperation with Interpol, which enhanced the support provided to Governments in combating drug trafficking.

39. The importance of enhanced inter-agency coordination in support of drug control was stressed. UNDCP was commended for its efforts to encourage other United Nations agencies and the international financial institutions to take into account drug control and related matters, such as money-laundering, in their programmes of work, in line with the revised United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (E/CN.7/1996/CRP.1). UNDCP should continue to play its central, coordinating role within the United Nations system in defining strategies to combat illicit drugs. Some representatives considered that UNDCP should further increase its efforts to involve all concerned agencies, particularly at the field level. It was considered, however, that in order to increase the momentum for inter-agency coordination within the United Nations system, Governments had the responsibility to ensure that their representatives delivered a consistent message to the respective governing bodies of such agencies, whose support was deemed essential to the worldwide efforts to combat illicit drugs.

12. Civil society and non-governmental organizations

40. Appreciation was expressed for the efforts of UNDCP to engage civil society in countering the drug problem and for strengthening its ties with non-governmental organizations. It was noted that over 11 per cent of allocations from the Fund of UNDCP in 1996 were

disbursed through non-governmental organizations. Some representatives considered that UNDCP should further strengthen its ties with non-governmental organizations, with a view to increasing their financial contributions to the Fund of UNDCP in support of prevention programmes. One successful result of such efforts had been the continued support received from the Drug Abuse Prevention Centre in Japan, which contributed to UNDCP a significant share of the proceeds of its campaign to promote awareness of the dangers of drug abuse.

13. Amphetamine-type stimulants

41. The Commission expressed concern at the deteriorating trends in illicit traffic in and abuse of stimulants, particularly amphetamine-type stimulants. UNDCP had played a leading and proactive role in drawing the attention of the international community to the threat posed by increased illicit manufacture, abuse and traffic in stimulants, particularly through its comprehensive global study on amphetamine-type stimulants and the convening of two expert meetings held, respectively, at Vienna and Shanghai in 1996. Strong support was expressed for the recommendations adopted by the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants, held at Shanghai, China, from 25 to 29 November 1996. UNDCP was invited to support and coordinate, in collaboration with the International Narcotics Control Board, first, the implementation of Council resolution 1996/29, on action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion, and secondly, the recommendations of the Expert Meeting held at Shanghai that the Commission might decide to adopt. The Programme was also invited to assist in the dissemination and exchange of information on specific cases of clandestine manufacture, including new methods of manufacturing, the precursors used and illicit trafficking routes. It was suggested that such information should be included in a UNDCP database to facilitate dissemination to Governments.

14. Precursors

42. States should give increased priority to the implementation of the 1988 Convention, article 12, concerning the monitoring of substances frequently used in the manufacture of illicit drugs. It was indicated, however, that the monitoring of critical precursors required for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants remained a complex and urgent issue that merited as much attention as the issue of scheduling of new stimulants. As several precursors had legitimate uses, a flexible approach would be called for in efforts to monitor precursors.

15. Maritime cooperation

43. Several representatives indicated that their Governments were facing increased illicit traffic by sea and pointed to measures taken to counter the problem. UNDCP was commended for its success in following up the recommendations of the Working Group on Maritime Cooperation established by the Commission and for having developed a draft guide for maritime law enforcement training. Governments were urged to avail themselves of the results of UNDCP initiatives that would enable the adoption of concerted and uniform measures against illicit drug traffic by sea. The representative of Japan indicated that his Government would host a regional seminar on maritime cooperation at Yokohama during the second half of 1997, at which the UNDCP draft training guide would be used.

16. Demand reduction

44. Demand reduction was a key objective in tackling the drug problem and a vital part of a comprehensive drug-control strategy. The Commission welcomed the increased attention given by UNDCP to demand reduction, as reflected in its activities to assist Governments, particularly transit and producer countries. Many States lacked the resources, knowledge and skills to develop and implement sustainable programmes of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers.

45. The view was expressed that assistance programmes aimed at fostering comprehensive, multidisciplinary and sustainable strategies for reducing demand for illicit drugs should be given increased priority by UNDCP and by donor countries. It was pointed out, however, that Governments had the responsibility to ensure that demand-reduction programmes were integrated into their policies and action designed to counter illicit drugs at the national and local levels. Demand reduction should feature as one of the main elements of drug-control master plans drawn up by Member States with the assistance of UNDCP.

46. Several representatives expressed the satisfaction of their Governments for the leadership role of UNDCP in promoting the elaboration of a draft declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction. Several representatives expressed the strong support of their Governments for the draft declaration. It was considered that an important task for UNDCP in the field of demand reduction was to facilitate the exchange of experience in demand reduction, particularly information on best practices, on successful programmes and on research findings of Governments and international agencies. UNDCP was invited, with the support of interested Governments, to update the Resource Book on Measures to Reduce Illicit Demand for Drugs 2/ and to develop a glossary of terms to facilitate a common understanding of frequently used demand-reduction terminology.

17. Youth forum

47. One representative indicated that her Government would be working with UNDCP in convening a youth event that was expected to take place in Canada during the first half of 1998 shortly before the special session of the General Assembly on international drug control. One of the results of that event would be the establishment of a global network of youth programmes for the prevention of drug abuse.

18. Drug law enforcement

48. The support of UNDCP in assisting Governments in combating illicit drug trafficking was an important part of its strategy. Several representatives pointed to the support received from UNDCP in law enforcement, which had been critical in coping with drug trafficking, particularly in fostering cross-border cooperation. Reference was made to the positive results achieved by the regional intelligence liaison office network established by WCO with the support of UNDCP, which had enabled customs services to develop close cooperation with other national law enforcement agencies.

49. UNDCP should continue its efforts to improve the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies (HONLEA) and meetings of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, which played an important role in fostering operational cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies at the regional level. Governments were invited to pay increased attention to the implementation of the recommendations adopted by those meetings. UNDCP was to continue its cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat, with a view to strengthening international efforts in the fight against organized crime and terrorist activities, which were often carried out in collusion with drug-trafficking networks.

19. Alternative development

50. UNDCP was commended for its sustained commitment to alternative development as an essential tool for the reduction and elimination of illicit cultivation of narcotic crops. It was invited to continue its efforts to involve other United Nations agencies, the international financial institutions and, through cost-sharing arrangements, the Governments of affected States, in implementing alternative development programmes.

51. National programmes of supply reduction were an essential element in national drug-control strategies. UNDCP was encouraged to continue to support national authorities in the establishment of the sound institutional structures that were required to mount a credible and sustainable strategy for supply reduction. UNDCP, the donor community and Governments of producer countries were

encouraged to give the responsibility for planning and implementation of alternative development plans to local authorities and communities.

20. Money-laundering

52. Preventing and countering money-laundering remained one of the most important initiatives in countering the illicit drug traffic. There was concern at the reservations expressed with regard to the provisions of the 1988 Convention relating to money-laundering. UNDCP was invited to continue to assist Governments in adopting the necessary measures to implement those provisions of the 1988 Convention. Appreciation was expressed for the joint global project on money-laundering launched by UNDCP, in cooperation with the Division, in October 1996, with the objective, in particular, of promoting the adoption of relevant legislation and improving law enforcement capacities and training to combat money-laundering. Governments were invited to avail themselves of the assistance provided.

21. Special session of the General Assembly on international drug control

53. Several representatives highlighted the importance which their Governments attached to the special session of the General Assembly to be convened in 1998. It was indicated that the special session would provide the international community with an opportunity to reaffirm its determination to ensure the implementation of the international drug control treaties. The special session should consider how the leadership role of the United Nations, in fostering international cooperation, could be further strengthened and made more effective through increased support by Member States. With regard to UNDCP, the special session should consider ways in which UNDCP could be provided with sufficient funding, and how its catalytic and leadership role within the United Nations system could be further expanded.

54. One representative referred to the positive outcome of a preparatory meeting on the special session held at Stockholm with the aim of sharing ideas on the event. The summary of the discussion was available to interested members of the Commission.

C. Action taken

55. At its 1150th meeting, on 24 March 1997, the Commission adopted, as orally amended, a draft resolution entitled "Cooperation in drug control between the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/1997/L.2), sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Nigeria, South Africa and Uruguay. For the text, see chapter XIV, resolution 1(XL).

56. At its 1153rd meeting on 25 March 1997, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, as orally amended, a revised draft resolution entitled "Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations" (E/CN.7/1997/L.6/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Colombia, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand and Turkey. A statement was made by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/1997/L.14) concerning the financial implications of the draft resolution for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accordance with the new procedure agreed to by the Commission. Following that statement, the representative of Sweden emphasized that the estimates contained therein were preliminary in nature, and as such had to be finalized following the establishment of the expert group called for under the draft resolution. He further pointed out that the expert group should not draw on Secretariat resources when carrying out its tasks. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I. For the financial implications of the draft resolution, see annex III.

Chapter III

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TREATIES

A. Structure of the debate

57. At its 1148th and 1149th meetings, on 21 March 1997, the Commission considered agenda item 4, entitled "Implementation of the international drug control treaties". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996; 3/

(b) Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. 4/

58. At the 1148th meeting of the Commission, on 21 March 1997, following an introductory statement by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board, statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, China, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Ireland, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. The observers for Argentina, Denmark, Kyrgyzstan and Peru made statements.

59. At the 1149th meeting, on 21 March 1997, statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Portugal and Tunisia. The observers for Dominican Republic, Hungary, Panama, Turkey and Uruguay made statements. The observer for the European Commission made a statement. The observer for the Association for the Advancement of Psychological Understanding of Human Nature also made a statement. The Director of the Division for Treaty Implementation and Policy Development made a statement. Concluding remarks were made by the President of the Board.

B. Deliberations

1. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996

60. The Commission took note of the analysis of and views on the worldwide drug control situation contained in the report of the Board for 1996, and expressed its general support for those views.

61. Appreciation was expressed to the Board for its examination of the links between drug abuse and the criminal justice system.

The importance of criminal justice systems in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking was underlined, and the contributions of those systems to efforts aimed at preventing and combating the illicit supply and abuse of drugs was acknowledged.

62. The Commission took note of the recommendations made by the Board in its report on possible improvements in the functioning of national criminal justice systems. There was agreement that Governments should continue to strengthen national drug control legislation and should intensify international cooperation in order to make their criminal justice systems more effective. Major traffickers should receive sentences that were commensurate with their crimes. Concerning the recommendation of the Board that Governments should consider targeting large-scale drug-trafficking operations, the view was expressed that it was important to prosecute all persons involved in drug-trafficking, including small-scale pushers. It was further suggested that impediments to effective targeting of large drug-trafficking networks should be investigated. The importance of providing alternatives to imprisonment for minor offences, in accordance with the provisions of the international drug control treaties, was emphasized.

63. While the continued increase in the number of parties to the international drug control treaties was recognized, concern was expressed that some States members of the Commission had not yet adhered to the treaties. The Commission called for universal adherence to the international drug control treaties and full implementation of their provisions, and commended the work of the Board in monitoring and promoting adherence to the treaties. The view of the Board that Governments should refrain from making reservations to core provisions of the 1988 Convention was endorsed. Such reservations would undermine the functioning of the international drug control system. Parties must implement the treaties in their totality. The importance of country missions carried out by the Board was also stressed. Such missions facilitated a constructive dialogue, particularly on sensitive issues. The Commission and the Economic and Social Council would be informed by the Board if a Government refused to receive a mission of the Board, in accordance with the treaties. It was proposed that the role of the Board should be further strengthened.

64. The Commission noted with concern the increasing magnitude of clandestine manufacture and abuse of stimulants, particularly amphetamine-type stimulants, and requested the Board to continue to assist Governments in controlling those substances and their precursors. With respect to psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1979, 5/ the Commission requested Governments of exporting countries to undertake all necessary measures to prevent their diversion to illicit markets. As demonstrated by some major cases of diversion of psychotropic substances to the illicit traffic, the

provisions on control of international trade contained in the 1971 Convention were not sufficient to prevent diversions, and must be supplemented by the measures provided for in various Council resolutions. The role of the Board in ensuring the availability of opiates for medical purposes was stressed, and Governments were requested to implement the recommendations made by the Board in its special report entitled Availability of Opiates for Medical Needs, 6/ published in 1996. Furthermore, the Board should continue to advise Governments on action to be taken to ensure a worldwide balance between the supply of and the demand for opiates for licit use.

65. The Commission echoed the concerns voiced by the President of the Board on movements that would allow the non-medical use of cannabis, the use of cannabis in various food products and other developments that would contribute to a wider acceptance of drugs for recreational or non-medical use. Any measures or action that would lead to decriminalization or legalization of internationally controlled drugs were strongly rejected, and it was stressed that respect for the international drug control conventions must be maintained.

2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention

66. The Commission found the report of the Board for 1996 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention to be a comprehensive overview of the current status of precursor controls worldwide, providing practical proposals for further action by Governments to improve the situation, as well as a systematic analysis of global trends in seizures of, and illicit traffic in, precursors.

67. The Commission recognized that the strict control of precursors to prevent their diversion from licit to illicit channels was an effective means of combating the illicit manufacture of drugs. It also noted the efforts made in recent years by a still limited but increasing number of chemical-exporting, importing and transit countries and territories that had taken practical steps to prevent diversions, thereby making it more difficult and expensive for traffickers to obtain the chemicals that they required.

68. While the Commission welcomed the fact that major successes had been achieved in preventing diversions from international trade, it noted with concern the continued availability of chemicals for use in the illicit manufacture of drugs. It recognized that possibilities for diversion would decrease as more

Governments throughout the world established practical systems of control.

69. It was recognized that a key step in strengthening existing control mechanisms was for Governments to exchange information, in a timely way, through the Board where necessary, to check the legitimacy of transactions involving scheduled chemicals, and to identify, investigate and, as appropriate, stop suspicious shipments. The Commission also welcomed the fact that a number of States had begun to share information on suspicious cases, in order to alert other States that might be targeted as points of diversion. It recognized the need to establish mechanisms for the rapid exchange of information on shipments of chemicals, particularly suspicious shipments, and the key role played by the Board in facilitating such an exchange. It welcomed the progress already made towards establishing a global system of sharing information for precursor control.

70. The Commission shared the concerns expressed by the Board, and by some Governments, particularly those affected by large-scale smuggling of precursors through their territories, that some chemical-manufacturing and -exporting countries did not have adequate controls in place to prevent exports from being diverted for illicit purposes. The Commission noted the need for importing countries to set up systems designed to monitor imports and assist in controlling both the domestic distribution of chemicals and their possible re-export. In that connection, the Commission welcomed the proposal by the Board that all Governments should re-examine their current chemical controls and, as appropriate, take immediate steps to strengthen them accordingly.

71. The Commission welcomed the fact that resources had been made available for the Board to establish a limited international special surveillance list of substances currently not listed in Table I or II of the 1988 Convention but used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, as requested by the Council in its resolution 1996/29, and to make recommendations for appropriate control measures for the substances included in that list. Caution should be exercised in expanding that list of substances to cover all possible situations, and the measures applied to any extended list of non-scheduled substances should not be too restrictive, in order to avoid adversely affecting industry. Monitoring measures should be applied in a flexible way, on the basis of voluntary cooperation between national authorities and industry.

C. Action taken

72. At its 1151st meeting, on 24 March 1997, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Development and implementation of domestic legislation to strengthen justice systems and ensure compliance with the provisions of the United

Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 relating to law enforcement and judicial cooperation" (E/CN.7/1997/L.5/Rev.1), sponsored by Bahamas, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Madagascar, Malta, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay. For the text, see chapter XIV, resolution 2(XL).

73. At the same meeting, the Commission also adopted, as orally amended, a revised draft resolution entitled "Availability of opiates for medical needs" (E/CN.7/1997/L.10/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, France and South Africa. For the text, see chapter XIV, resolution 3(XL).

74. At its 1152nd meeting, on 25 March 1997, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled " Pilot maritime drug law enforcement project of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/1997/L.4/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay. For the text, see chapter XIV, resolution 4(XL).

75. Following the adoption of resolution 4(XL), the representative of the United States placed on record the understanding of the Commission that the activities called for in operative paragraph 6 would have to be financed strictly from voluntary extrabudgetary resources.

76. At its 1152nd meeting on 25 March 1997, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/1997/L.8/Rev.1), sponsored by Belgium, France, India, Russian Federation, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine and United States of America. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II.

Chapter IV

ILLICIT DEMAND FOR DRUGS

A. Structure of the debate

77. At its 1149th meeting, on 21 March 1997, the Commission considered agenda item 5 entitled "Illicit demand for drugs". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse (E/CN.7/1997/3);

(b) Report of the working group with expertise in demand reduction (E/CN.7/1997/CRP.4).

78. At the first meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 19 March 1997, following an introductory statement by the Secretariat on the item, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Canada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The observer for Norway made a statement. The observer for the World Health Organization also made a statement.

79. At its 1149th meeting, on 21 March 1997, the Commission took note of a statement by the Secretariat reflecting the work of the Committee of the Whole.

B. Deliberations

1. General considerations

80. There was agreement on the assessment of two aspects of the item under consideration by the Commission:

(a) With regard to the use of alternative sources of information to supplement the annual reports questionnaire, it was considered that in view of the difficulties in obtaining reliable data on the prevalence of and trends in drug abuse, it would be necessary to supplement the gaps in data by consulting reputable publications containing research findings;

(b) With regard to the frequency of reporting on the implementation of the targets of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, 7/ it was considered that reporting of demand-reduction responses at three-year intervals would be sufficient.

81. Note was taken of the progress made by UNDCP towards improving the annual reports questionnaire by establishing a working group to deal with the matter.

82. Drug abuse continued to increase in many parts of the world, plant-based drugs such as heroin, cocaine and cannabis being particularly prevalent. At the same time, the increasing availability and abuse of synthetic drugs such as amphetamine-type stimulants was a cause of concern, particularly in view of their prevalence among young people. There was wide support for the view that moves towards liberalization of drug laws and policies, moves that would likely lead to a significant worsening of the drug problem, should be resisted by Member States.

83. Success in tackling drug abuse depended on effective prevention and treatment strategies, backed up with the resources to implement them. There was a need for increased cooperation between Member States, international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations, in all aspects of prevention. The widespread dissemination of information on prevention approaches and forms of treatment that had proved to be effective was important. A number of initiatives at the national level for increasing the availability of timely and accurate data on drug abuse were noted.

84. Another cause of concern was the evidence of reduction in the age at which young people experimented with drugs. There was strong support for the elaboration of drug-control policies that were designed to address the needs of young people and other high-risk groups, in particular through comprehensive, multidimensional, integrated, community-based programmes of prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration. The use of the Internet as a means of disseminating both harmful and positive messages on drugs was noted.

85. The need for a balanced approach in formulating drug strategies was also emphasized. Prevention policies needed to be set in the context of multisectoral strategies addressing all aspects of the drug problem. Although the validity of making rigid distinctions between producer and consumer countries was questioned, the view was expressed that the major consumer countries should invest more resources in reducing the demand for drugs.

2. Draft declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction

86. The Commission noted the considerable progress that had been made in advancing the development of a draft declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction. Strong support was expressed for such a draft declaration, and the Commission was

pleased that the timetable for its preparation would ensure that it would be possible to submit it to the Commission at its forty-first session, and thereafter to the special session of the General Assembly to be held in June 1998.

87. It was stressed that the declaration must be seen as only one part of a broader range of activities. It was an important step toward putting the subject high on the agenda of Governments and improving the quality of demand reduction programmes. The need to have practical outcomes from the special session was also noted.

88. In order to support the declaration and maximize its significance, as well as to ensure that there were tangible and useful outcomes, strong support was given to the idea that, as requested in Council resolution 1995/16, the Resource Book on Measures to Reduce Illicit Demand for Drugs 2/ should be updated, perhaps through a series of publications, some of which, it was hoped, might be available for the special session.

C. Action taken

89. At its 1152nd meeting, on 25 March 1997, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Analysis of regional and global demand reduction strategies" (E/CN.7/1997/L.3/Rev.1), sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakstan, Pakistan, Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey. For the text, see chapter XIV, resolution 5(XL).

Chapter V

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND SUPPLY, INCLUDING REPORTS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE COMMISSION

A. Structure of the debate

90. At its 1150th meeting, on 24 March 1997, the Commission considered agenda item 6 entitled "Illicit drug traffic and supply, including reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking (E/CN.7/1997/4 and Corr.1 (English only) and Add.3);

(b) Addenda to the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking: activities of subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/1997/4/Add.1, 2 and 4);

(c) Conference room paper on poverty eradication (E/CN.7/1997/CRP.11).

91. At the second meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 19 March 1997, following introductory statements by the Secretariat on the item, statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Republic of Korea and United States of America. The observers for Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and Turkey made statements. Statements were also made by the observers for the International Criminal Police Organization and the World Customs Organization.

92. At its 1150th meeting, on 24 March 1997, following a statement by the Secretariat reflecting the work of the Committee of the Whole, a statement was made by the representative of Ukraine. The observer for Turkey also made a statement.

93. As was agreed when adopting its agenda (see paragraph 173 below), the Commission decided to address the topic of poverty under agenda item 6 in response to a request received from the Economic and Social Council (see E/CN.7/1997/4/Add.3). In the course of the general debate, a number of speakers referred to the issue of poverty eradication. At the 1150th meeting of the Commission, on 24 March 1997, the representative of Mexico and the observer for Madagascar made specific statements on the issue.

B. Deliberations

1. Supply reduction

94. Despite the rising trend in seizures of drugs, the worldwide drug problem had shown no significant decline during the past year. The measures necessary to tackle the problem, however, were set forth in the relevant international drug control treaties, and States must improve their efforts to implement those measures fully.

95. Although liberalization of world trade was not a cause of drug trafficking, it did provide greater opportunities for traffickers who took advantage of modern means of transport and the increasingly open borders of recent years. Such developments posed an added challenge to law enforcement, and highlighted the need for international and regional cooperation to interdict trafficking. Possible law enforcement countermeasures included those designed to cope with increased trade by identifying and controlling suspicious shipments and persons. It was therefore important to develop and implement profiling and targeting programmes, and the need for regional and international inter-agency cooperation in such programmes was emphasized.

96. The Commission stressed the importance of a multilateral law enforcement response to the growing threat of global drug trafficking. Success would require a partnership among States and an integrated strategy. The fight against drug trafficking must be seen as a shared responsibility of States, and greater resources should be made available to support their efforts. UNDCP had a central role to play in stimulating such cooperation. It would also be important to use confiscated criminal assets to fund more effective action against drugs at both national and international levels.

97. Success against traffickers was seen as dependent in part upon the timely exchange of information between States with a view to disrupting their operations. The use of memoranda of understanding was described as an excellent means of promoting regional and subregional cooperation in law enforcement, and the role of UNDCP in promoting such memoranda was acknowledged. Continued improvements in mutual legal assistance and extradition arrangements were also crucial in combating the form of transnational crime under consideration.

98. It was noted that many States had introduced or were in the process of introducing new legislation to conform with the three main international drug control treaties, in particular the 1988 Convention, which provided a framework for international action against drug trafficking. Many of the laws currently in place awaited testing in the area of implementation by law enforcement

services and interpretation by courts of law. States were urged to share their experiences in that regard, and to enhance their cooperation in law enforcement activities such as controlled deliveries and the exchange of information. In all such matters, international cooperation, as opposed to unilateral action, should be the rule.

99. The Commission noted the continued growth in the use of the postal system and of the services of couriers of more diverse nationalities in drug trafficking, particularly for small and medium-sized shipments. Further growth in the use of such methods by traffickers was expected as a means of reducing their risk of interception.

100. Also noted was the continued growth in maritime drug trafficking, particularly in the Caribbean region and in European seaports, involving the use of pleasure craft, fishing boats and commercial container vessels. The scope for movement of large quantities of drugs by such methods called for greater attention to techniques of maritime interdiction. The recent efforts of UNDCP in maritime drug law enforcement were noted, including preparations for the UNDCP Asia-Pacific Training Seminar on Maritime Drug Law Enforcement, to be held in Japan in October 1997.

101. The importance of transnational organized crime in drug trafficking continued to grow, with criminal organizations from different States and regions cooperating in their efforts. Those organizations were extremely well financed, had access to sophisticated logistics, used the latest technology, and were able to adapt their routes and methods quickly to changes in law enforcement responses. Their wealth and power gave them the capacity to infiltrate and corrupt legitimate business and Governments. The point was made that law enforcement must increasingly target the heads of drug-trafficking organizations, despite the evidential difficulties in mounting successful prosecutions. Effective money-laundering laws - involving detection, seizure and confiscation, including forfeiture where applicable, of criminal assets - were important approaches in that regard, since the main motive for such illegal activity was the acquisition of wealth. Given the links between drug trafficking and organized crime, the Commission welcomed cooperation between UNDCP and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division, as exemplified by the recently launched Global Programme against Money-laundering. Several representatives considered that greater attention should be paid, including in documents prepared for the Commission, to the involvement of terrorist groups in drug trafficking.

102. South-west Asia was noted as a region particularly hard-hit by the effects of heroin trafficking, because of the situation produced by years of war in Afghanistan. The neighbours of that

State were struggling to control the flow of drugs across their borders, mostly destined for onward transit to Europe. In that regard, the importance of subregional cooperation, particularly in law enforcement, was stressed.

103. The special session of the General Assembly to be held in June 1998 would provide a good opportunity to review and revise the Global Programme of Action adopted by the Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 8/ on 23 February 1990, and to concentrate on practical approaches to the problem of illicit trafficking.

2. Subsidiary bodies

104. There was no divergence of views concerning the useful role played by meetings of the subsidiary bodies. However, the view was expressed that the recommendations adopted by those meetings would remain meaningless if Governments did not take action, including where necessary the enactment of domestic legislation, to implement the recommendations.

105. While there was strong support for the continuation of meetings of the subsidiary bodies, there was no agreement on the frequency of the meetings. Suggestions for annual and biennial sessions were made. Regrets were expressed about the current inability to hold annual meetings because of the financial difficulties of the United Nations. On the other hand, support was expressed for biennial sessions in order to make better use of scarce resources and to allow time for extensive follow-up action, as well as to review and assess the action taken at the regional level.

106. An appeal was made to UNDCP to provide technical assistance to meetings of the subsidiary bodies, in particular the meetings of HONLEA, Africa, in their efforts to ensure the updating and harmonization of legislation to enable States in the region concerned to implement the provisions of the 1988 Convention.

107. Several representatives referred to a proposal made at the informal inter-sessional meetings of the Commission, held on 27 September and 11 December 1996, to the effect that the meetings of the subsidiary bodies to be held during 1997 could serve as a filter for subjects to be examined by the General Assembly at its special session. To that end, they supported the inclusion of a new agenda item reflecting that proposal, as was done by the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its thirty-second session, held at Baku from 17 to 21 February 1997.

108. Particular mention was made of the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking,

Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors, adopted by the Subcommission at its thirty-second session (E/CN.7/1997/4/Add.2, chap. I). The Baku Accord was regarded as an important instrument, providing a region-specific perspective and approach in the fight against drug trafficking and abuse, on the one hand, and contributing to similar efforts by the international community, on the other.

109. At the request of the Government of Turkey, chapter III of the report of the Subcommission (UNDCP/SUBCOM/1997/5) was reproduced as an annex to document E/CN.7/1997/4/Add.4.

110. Referring to the more than 17 years of civil strife that had ravaged his country, the representative of Afghanistan appealed to UNDCP and the international community to take the necessary measures to assist its authorities in their efforts to eradicate illicit cultivation and production of, and trafficking in, narcotic drugs. In that connection, he drew attention to the Baku Accord, section B, paragraph 3, in which the international community and intergovernmental bodies and organizations were called upon to assist the authorities in Afghanistan.

3. Poverty eradication

111. There was a clear linkage, under certain circumstances, between poverty and drug abuse and trafficking. Understanding that linkage could assist the international community in exploring solutions to the problem of poverty as a means of alleviating the drug problem. It was therefore imperative that the eradication of poverty, which was relevant to several chapters of the Global Programme of Action, be given high priority.

112. Poverty affected the human, social and ecological environment and was the cause of numerous evils. Because of poverty, many people succumbed to substance abuse as an escape from ambient reality. Conversely, drug abuse also negatively affected the economic situation of individuals and groups. Poverty incited people to become involved in illicit cultivation and trafficking as a source of income. With regard to rural poverty, in many instances the problem should also be addressed in the context of alternative development activities.

C. Action taken

113. At its 1150th meeting on 24 March 1997, the Commission approved for submission to the Economic and Social Council, as orally amended, a draft resolution entitled "Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors" (E/CN.7/1997/4/Add.2, chap. I). The text had been submitted to the Commission by the

Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East. For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution III.

114. At its 1151st meeting on 24 March 1997, the Commission approved for submission to the Economic and Social Council the draft resolution entitled "Working languages of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East" (E/CN.7/1997/4/Add.2, chap. I). The text had been submitted to the Commission by the Subcommission. For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution IV.

115. Before the approval of draft resolution IV, the Secretariat made a statement clarifying its financial implications (see annex IV). The representative of Japan placed on record his understanding of the rationale for the request contained in the draft resolution. He agreed with the consensus reached on the draft resolution, subject to submission of a complete and formal statement of programme budget implications to the Council when it considered the proposal.

Chapter VI

MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS TO IMPLEMENT THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION

A. Structure of the debate

116. The Commission, in adopting its agenda, decided to merge agenda item 7, entitled "Measures taken by Governments to implement the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session", with agenda item 3, entitled "General debate". Therefore, all statements relating to item 7 were made in the course of the general debate (see paragraphs 10 to 16 above).

117. For its specific consideration of item 7, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session (A/51/436).

B. Deliberations

118. The Global Programme of Action and the international drug control treaties were of central importance in the fight against illicit drugs. The Global Programme of Action, which endorsed the balanced approach and the principles of shared responsibility, provided a comprehensive framework for cooperation in addressing the drug problem.

119. Implementation of the Global Programme of Action, which would involve translating its objectives and guidelines into practical action at the national, regional and international levels, remained a high priority for Governments. In that connection, it was recalled that the General Assembly, at its special session to be held in June 1998, had been requested, *inter alia*, to review the progress of implementation. The special session would also provide an opportunity to review and revise the Global Programme of Action, and to produce concrete and practical recommendations on how best to ensure its implementation, taking into consideration the significant changes that had taken place since its adoption. Several representatives considered that measures to reduce the illicit demand for drugs should be given priority in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

C. Action taken

120. At its 1150th meeting, on 24 March 1997, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, as orally amended, a draft resolution entitled "Contribution to the

strengthening of the Global Programme of Action: anti-drug strategy in the Americas" (E/CN.7/1997/L.7), sponsored by Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, United States of America and Uruguay. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution V.

121. Before approving draft resolution V, the representative of Cuba stated that she would propose only two slight amendments, so that the terms of the resolution would not give the erroneous impression that all States of the Americas had been involved in the process of negotiation and adoption of the strategy. Her country was a victim of the illicit traffic in drugs, and therefore committed to combating the phenomenon, but for political reasons it had been excluded from the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission for decades.

Chapter VII

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

A. Structure of the debate

122. The Commission, in adopting its agenda, decided to merge agenda item 8, entitled "Implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly on international drug control", with agenda item 3, entitled "General debate". Therefore, all statements relating to item 8 were made in the course of the general debate (see paragraphs 10 to 16 above).

123. For its specific consideration of item 8, the Commission had before it the "Report of the Secretariat on the implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly on international drug control (E/CN.7/1997/5)".

B. Deliberations

1. Adherence to and implementation of the international drug control treaties

124. There was widespread satisfaction that the number of States parties to the international drug control treaties had increased since the thirty-ninth session of the Commission. It was acknowledged, however, that the increasing number of ratifications of, and accessions to, those treaties was in itself not enough, and that the wider implementation of the treaties was urgently needed.

125. The scourge of illicit trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances was recognized as a global problem that required cooperation at national, bilateral, regional and international levels. In that connection, the distinction between consumer and producer countries was found to be counter-productive, as it shifted the focus of the discussion from the real issues.

2. International action against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

126. UNDCP was commended for its work in the field of demand reduction. The concentration of UNDCP activities in regions that were particularly vulnerable to the problem of illicit production, trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances was supported, and it was suggested that such an approach should be continued in the future.

127. The alleviation of the health, social and economic problems associated with the illicit cultivation, trafficking, supply and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances depended largely on the provision of preventive education, treatment, care and rehabilitation of drug addicts. The involvement of communities and non-governmental organizations in demand-reduction programmes was also important. As most States and territories affected by the drug problem lacked adequate financial and human resources to carry out preventive education, care, treatment and rehabilitation programmes, UNDCP was urged to continue its assistance to such States and territories.

128. Strong opposition to the legalization of the non-medical use of drugs was expressed.

Chapter VIII

ABUSE OF AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN STIMULANTS

A. Structure of the debate

129. At its 1150th meeting, on 24 March 1997, the Commission considered agenda item 9 entitled "Abuse of and illicit trafficking in stimulants". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants, held at Shanghai, China, from 25 to 29 November 1996 (E/CN.7/1997/6);

(b) Policy options for countermeasures (E/CN.7/1997/CRP.5);

(c) Summary of views of Governments on countermeasures against illicit traffic, manufacture and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors (E/CN.7/1997/CRP.6);

(d) Recent trends in the use of stimulants as anorectics (E/CN.7/1997/CRP.7);

(e) Control of use of methylphenidate in the treatment of ADD (E/CN.7/1997/CRP.8).

130. At the 3rd meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 20 March 1997, following an introductory statement by the Secretariat, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The observers for Slovenia and Turkey made statements. The observer for the World Health Organization also made a statement.

131. At its 1150th meeting, on 24 March 1997, the Commission took note of an oral report by the Secretariat reflecting the work of the Committee of the Whole on the item.

B. Deliberations

132. The Commission stressed the seriousness and global nature of the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants. It welcomed UNDCP efforts in preparing the study entitled Amphetamine-type Stimulants: a Global Review,9/ and in bringing the issue onto the international agenda. The recommendations contained in the report of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants, held at Shanghai, China, from 25 to 29 November 1996, on countermeasures against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors were discussed.

The Commission stressed the comprehensive nature of the recommended countermeasures and the balanced approach on which they were based. It was emphasized that only by addressing supply as well as demand could the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants be dealt with successfully. There was general agreement that the issue of amphetamine-type stimulants should remain a priority on the agenda of the Commission and that the countermeasures, in appropriate form, should be conveyed to the special session of the General Assembly, to be held in 1998, for discussion, approval and subsequent implementation. It was also suggested that the countermeasures should be developed into an action plan for implementation at the regional and subregional levels. The importance of regional cooperation in countering the problems of amphetamine-type stimulants was emphasized. UNDCP was requested to assist in efforts aimed at fostering such cooperation, and to continue its work in the field of amphetamine-type stimulants. The issue of scheduling amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors was considered crucial by many representatives. Several representatives proposed considering the introduction of generic scheduling systems. It was also proposed that better use should be made of emergency scheduling procedures.

133. The special session of the General Assembly to be held in 1998 was described as an opportunity to reach a global consensus on possible amendments to the international drug control treaties. It was emphasized that possible amendments could include changes in the current scheduling procedures.

134. Other areas in need of improvement included the monitoring of precursor chemicals. Fostering the exchange of information between States was also cited as a necessary improvement in the international control system. Similarly, it was suggested that the use of pre-export notifications should be strengthened. In that context, it was suggested that the recommendations on the monitoring of precursors as contained in the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996 and its supplement entitled Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 should be implemented for substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. It was pointed out that monitoring difficulties often arose because some substances had multipurpose industrial uses. Possible responses ranged from obligatory licensing of product movements to voluntary exchange of information between industrial companies, trade companies and regulatory or police authorities. A review by UNDCP as well as a serious technical debate on those issues was suggested. UNDCP was also requested to promote the further development of the project on drug signature analysis of amphetamine-type stimulants, which was

considered particularly important for the work of law enforcement authorities.

135. On the demand side, it was emphasized that there was a need for better understanding of the reasons why young people were attracted to amphetamine-type stimulants. The role played by the media, including the phenomenon of inadvertent promotion, might need to be investigated and the results integrated into prevention work. The use of amphetamine-type stimulants as anorectics and as a means of treatment for attention deficit disorder also needed to be monitored. In general, there was a need for more cross-national studies that would contribute to better understanding of the extent and health consequences of the use and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants. In that regard, effective approaches to the prevention and treatment of the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants should be identified and tested. It was suggested that UNDCP, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other collaborating partners should identify and document such approaches, disseminate the findings accordingly, and periodically reassess the health and social consequences of the abuse of such stimulants.

136. The Commission was informed of the development of an early-warning mechanism designed to alert States members of the European Union to new amphetamine-type stimulants. Information would be shared with other States and international organizations when the system became operational.

C. Action taken

137. At its 1152nd meeting, on 25 March 1997, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, as orally amended, a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of comprehensive measures to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors" (E/CN.7/1997/L.9), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VI.

Chapter IX

EFFECTS ON INDIVIDUALS, SOCIETY AND INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL OF THE PRESCRIPTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS TO DRUG ADDICTS

A. Structure of the debate

138. At its 1149th meeting on 21 March 1997, the Commission considered agenda item 10, entitled "Effects on individuals, society and international drug control of the prescription of narcotic drugs to drug addicts". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the "Report of the Secretariat on the effects on individuals, society and international drug control of the prescription of narcotic drugs to drug addicts" (E/CN.7/1997/7).

139. At the first meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 19 March 1997, following an introductory statement by the Secretariat, statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Greece, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. The observers for the Holy See, Hungary, Switzerland and Turkey made statements.

140. The observer for the World Health Organization also made a statement.

141. At its 1149th meeting on 21 March 1997, the Commission took note of an oral report by the Secretariat reflecting the work of the Committee of the Whole.

B. Deliberations

142. The observer for the World Health Organization expressed the view of WHO that the advocacy of the non-medical use and controlled supply of heroin, without medical supervision, was not founded on any scientific or practical experiments, and would be likely to be deleterious to any country in which such a practice might be initiated. The current state of scientific knowledge did not allow a fully informed opinion to be given on whether prescription of heroin to selected heroin addicts under carefully supervised treatment conditions could be generally regarded as medical use or not. There was currently no scientific evidence to support the view that controlled supply of heroin to addicts was, or could be, a safe and effective form of treatment. WHO did not take any position on whether there should be any additional studies. However, before considering any clinical studies on the efficacy of heroin for the treatment of heroin addicts, very careful consideration must be given to the possible impact of such studies on overall drug-control policies. For example, it was noted at the meeting of the WHO Executive Board that such studies might lead to

greater advocacy of heroin use and could compromise the effectiveness of demand reduction and supply control. Any treatment involving the prescription of heroin for defined therapeutic purposes would be likely to have very limited applicability. Among the conditions for such applicability would be a well-developed and comprehensive treatment system in which alternatives to intravenous opioids were available, for example oral methadone and similar long-acting opioids. The current view of WHO was that most countries would find it difficult, if not impossible, to meet those conditions. WHO strongly recommended, therefore, that Member States should strengthen and apply proven methods of treatment and rehabilitation such as oral methadone and similar long-acting opioids. The position taken by WHO on the matter was endorsed by many delegations.

143. Many representatives noted that the legal prescription of heroin would have serious implications for the international drug control system and that any proposal advocating such a practice should be firmly opposed. The opinion expressed on that question by the International Narcotics Control Board at the thirty-ninth session of the Commission was endorsed. Moreover, since a wide range of treatment options was available, including methadone maintenance and the prescription of buprenorphine, it was considered that proven methods of treatment and rehabilitation should be used in the attempt to reduce demand for drugs.

144. Two representatives, however, expressed the view that in certain specific contexts, where a developed and funded treatment system existed, States should have the option to prescribe heroin, under tight control, to a limited number of addicts, as a means of improving the health of individuals who were unable to recover from their addiction using the available treatment options. The observer for one State reported that initial indications were that a trial involving the medical prescription of heroin to a number of long-term heroin addicts, who had not proved amenable to other forms of treatment, had yielded some encouraging results. A higher proportion of addicts had remained in treatment under that trial than was the case for many other forms of treatment. The evaluation of the trial would be available within six months.

145. A number of delegations felt that maintenance programmes could not, in their opinion, accurately be described as treatment.

146. Some representatives noted that the evaluation of prescription programmes tended to focus on the patient and not on the impact of such programmes on society at large. In that connection, the long-term implications of the prescription of heroin to drug addicts was a matter of concern. Such a measure might have an impact on the attitudes of young people toward drugs, and could jeopardize prevention efforts already undertaken. In addition, the legal prescription of heroin might also be interpreted negatively

in States in which the opium poppy was cultivated, and might hamper supply reduction efforts. Finally, the legal prescription of heroin could be the gateway to wider legalization of narcotic drugs, which should be firmly opposed by the international community.

147. The large majority of delegations remained of the opinion that treatment involving the injection of heroin should be avoided.

Chapter X

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

A. Structure of the debate

148. At its 1149th meeting, on 21 March 1997, the Commission considered agenda item 11, entitled "Administrative and budgetary matters". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the response to requests by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs contained in its resolution 15 (XXXVIII) and related matters (E/CN.7/1997/8);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on the proposed revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and proposed outline for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (E/CN.7/1997/9);

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and proposed outline for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and programme support cost (E/CN./1997/10);

(d) Proposed revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and proposed outline for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and programme support cost: Compendium of ongoing projects during the biennium 1996-1997 (E/CN.7/1997/CRP.1)

(e) Report of the Secretariat on the procurement of goods and services in 1995 (E/CN.7/1997/CRP.2);

(f) Report of the Secretariat on consultancies in 1995 (E/CN.7/1997/CRP.3);

(g) Medium-term plan for 1998-2001 (E/CN.7/1997/CRP.13).

149. At the 1149th meeting of the Commission, on 21 March 1997, following an introductory statement by the Deputy Executive Director, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Bulgaria, France, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands (on behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Republic of Korea, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

B. Deliberations

1. Proposed revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and proposed outline for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

150. The Commission noted the improvement in presentation and expressed general support for the proposed revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and proposed outline for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of UNDCP. The need to strengthen UNDCP as a centre of competence and to maintain a critical mass at UNDCP headquarters was emphasized. Support was expressed for the proposal of the Executive Director to move from a project-by-project concept towards an integrated approach to operational activities. It was pointed out, however, that the implications of the new approach needed to be further clarified. It was stressed that higher priority should be given to national capacity-building, in particular in least developed countries in Africa, and that UNDCP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should strengthen their collaboration in efforts to alleviate poverty as a cause of the production and consumption of illicit drugs. The valuable work done through the UNDCP Goodwill Ambassadors Programme was noted. The development of quantitative indicators to evaluate the efficiency of project delivery was emphasized.

151. Appreciation was expressed for the efforts of the Executive Director to widen the donor base, and further efforts to diversify the funding base were called for. The fiscal flexibility of the Fund of UNDCP provided by the existing fund balance was noted. Many representatives stressed the need to increase the level of support for the Fund of UNDCP, in particular by contributing general-purpose resources.

2. Programme support cost arrangement, budget methodology and financial rules for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

152. The proposal for a revised programme support arrangement, based on identifying actual requirements and increasing income, was endorsed. There was also support for the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to undertake further study of the appropriate support charge arrangement for national execution. Moreover, it was suggested that an interim rate of 5 per cent of support charges for national execution should be approved, pending the conclusion of a further study on the subject. An arrangement by which a standard support charge would be levied on all contributions was also suggested.

153. There was wide endorsement of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to present the budget of the Fund of UNDCP as far as possible in accordance with the harmonized model approved for UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. With regard to the proposals on the budget approval process, the need to strengthen the role of the Executive Director in the management of operational activities was emphasized. The role of the Commission in providing guidance for operational activities was stressed, and the promulgation of separate financial rules for the Fund of UNDCP was broadly supported.

3. Medium-term plan for 1998-2001

154. The Commission had before it the text of the proposed medium-term plan as issued in General Assembly document A/51/6 (Prog.13) and the relevant parts of resolution 51/219 by which the General Assembly adopted it (E/CN.7/1997/CRP.13). The Commission took note of the medium-term plan without comment.

C. Action taken

155. At its 1150th meeting, on 24 March 1997, the Commission approved for submission to the Economic and Social Council the draft decision entitled "Initial programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 and second and final version of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/1997/L.11). For the text of the draft decision, see chapter I, section B, draft decision III.

156. At its 1152nd meeting, on 25 March 1997, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and outline for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the programme support cost" (E/CN.7/1997/L.12/Rev.2), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. For the text, see chapter XIV, resolution 6(XL).

Chapter XI

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FORTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS FUTURE WORK

A. Structure of the debate

157. At its 1150th and 1151st meetings, on 24 March 1997, the Commission considered agenda item 12 entitled "Provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission and future work". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat on the topic (E/CN.7/1997/11).

158. During the discussion of the item, statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, Ecuador, Germany and Poland and by the observer for Austria. The Secretary of the Commission made an explanatory statement.

B. Deliberations

159. There was agreement that the Commission, at its forty-first session, should devote more time to the special segment. The proposal to allocate three days to the regular segment and five days to the special segment, contained in a draft decision discussed in the Committee of the Whole (E/CN.7/1997/L.13), was endorsed, on the understanding that it would be amended to permit greater flexibility. The Secretary of the Commission indicated that there was agreement on an amendment to the draft decision whereby the Commission, should it complete its regular segment earlier, would immediately take up its special segment devoted to consideration of preparations for the special session of the General Assembly.

160. It was confirmed that the discussion of measures designed to strengthen the International Narcotics Control Board could be discussed under item 4 of the provisional agenda for the forty-first session.

161. The Commission noted that a shortened regular segment at its forty-first session could be contemplated only if its agenda was reduced to the elements included in the note by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/1997/11). That would entail the decision to have no general debate and to concentrate on essential treaty functions, on the one hand, and on the administrative, budgetary and programmatic functions of the Commission, on the other. It was understood that all resources for a Committee of the Whole would be required during the special segment, and that, accordingly, no Committee of the Whole would be established during the regular segment of the forty-first session.

162. The Commission took note of the availability of interpretation to service two informal open-ended inter-sessional meetings of three days each with interpretation in early July and October 1997. It decided to request the Secretariat to proceed with the organization and convening of those meetings, in order to further the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1998.

C. Action taken

163. At its 1150th meeting, on 24 March 1997, the Commission approved for submission to the Economic and Social Council the draft provisional agenda and documentation requirements for its forty-first session. For the text of the draft decision, see chapter I, section B, draft decision I.

164. At its 1151st meeting, on 24 March 1997, the Commission approved for submission to the Economic and Social Council the draft decision entitled "Organization of work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-first session" (E/CN.7/1997/L.13), as orally amended. For the text of the draft decision, see chapter I, section B, draft decision II.

Chapter XII

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ITS FORTIETH SESSION

165. At its 1153rd meeting, on 25 March 1997, the Commission considered agenda item 14 entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fortieth session". The rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/1997/L.1 and Add.1-11).

166. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its fortieth session, as orally amended.

Chapter XIII

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

167. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its fortieth session at Vienna from 18 to 27 March 1997. The Commission divided its work into two segments: a regular segment, from 18 to 25 March 1997, during which the Commission carried out its functions as a functional Commission of the Economic and Social Council and the governing body of UNDCP; and a special segment, on 26 and 27 March 1997, during which the Commission acted as preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly on international drug control to be held in June 1998. During the regular segment, 12 plenary meetings (1142nd to 1153rd) and 8 meetings of the Committee of the Whole were held. UNDCP served as secretariat to the Commission. The outgoing Chairman, Helmut Butke (Germany), opened the fortieth session. (For the organization of, and report on, the special segment, see E/1997/48).

B. Attendance

168. The regular segment of the session was attended by the representatives of 50 States members of the Commission (Guinea, Jamaica and Liberia were not represented), by observers of 58 other States and by representatives of 5 specialized agencies, 11 intergovernmental organizations and 26 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (annex I).

C. Election of officers

169. At its 1142nd meeting, on 18 March 1997, the Commission elected the following officers:

Chairman:	Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mohamed Shaarawy (Egypt) Sumaryo Suryokusumo (Indonesia) Dumitru Lupuliasa (Romania)
Rapporteur:	Roslyn Simms (Australia)

170. A group composed of the five chairmen of the regional groups (the Ambassadors of Bolivia, Cyprus, Slovenia, Sudan and Sweden) was established to assist the Chairman in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Commission resolution 9 (XXXV) of 14 April 1992. The extended bureau met twice to consider matters relating to the organization of work during the session.

D. Committee of the Whole

171. At its 1142nd meeting, on 18 March 1997, the Commission established a Committee of the Whole in accordance with Council resolution 1991/39. Vice-Chairman Suryokusumo acted as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

E. Adoption of the agenda

172. At its 1142nd meeting, on 18 March 1997, the Commission adopted by consensus the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/1997/1) agreed on by the Commission at its thirty-ninth session and approved by the Council in its decision 1996/246 of 23 July 1996. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. General debate.
4. International Narcotics Control Board.
5. Illicit demand for drugs.
6. Illicit drug traffic and supply, including reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission.
7. Measures taken by Governments to implement the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session.
8. Implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly on international drug control.
9. Abuse of and illicit trafficking in stimulants.
10. Effects on individuals, society and international drug control of the prescription of narcotic drugs to drug addicts.
11. Administrative and budgetary matters.
12. Provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission and future work.
13. Other matters.
14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fortieth session.

173. When adopting the agenda, the Commission also agreed that it would consider items 7 and 8 in conjunction with item 3. On a proposal by the Chairman, it was decided that, pursuant to a request by the Economic and Social Council in its agreed conclusions 1996/1 adopted at its coordination segment of 1996 (E/CN.7/1997/4/Add.3), delegations wishing to speak on poverty eradication could do so under item 6 at an appropriate time.

F. Documentation

174. The documents before the Commission are listed in annex II.

Chapter XIV

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS FORTIETH SESSION

The Commission, at its fortieth session, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolution 1 (XL)

Cooperation in drug control between the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Taking note of the positive results of the fourth ministerial meeting of the States members of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Somerset West, South Africa, on 1 and 2 April 1996,

Concerned at the increase in illicit drug trafficking in and through States of the Zone, and the threat that such a trend poses to social, economic and political stability,

Urging States members of the Zone which have not yet acceded to or ratified the international drug control treaties to do so as soon as possible,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, article 10 1/, on international cooperation in drug control,

1. Commends the Governments of the States members of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic for their decision to develop and implement an anti-drug initiative within the context of the Zone, and expresses its support for the initiative;

2. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, within existing resources and taking into account the worldwide threat, to examine forms of assistance that could be extended to States members of the Zone within the framework of the proposed anti-drug initiative;

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* See paragraph 55 above.

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-second session on progress in the implementation of the present resolution.

1/ *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol.I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Resolution 2 (XL)

Development and implementation of domestic legislation to strengthen justice systems and ensure compliance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 relating to law enforcement and judicial cooperation*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the continuing magnitude of the illicit production of, demand for and international trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing also that illicit drug trafficking is a global criminal activity that requires maximum international cooperation in its suppression and the dismantling of increasingly sophisticated criminal organizations and their support networks,

Taking note with appreciation of the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996, 1/ which identifies gaps and weaknesses in government efforts to accede to and implement the international drug control treaties,

Recognizing both the importance of comprehensive legislation to ensure full implementation of the international drug control conventions and, in particular, the effectiveness of criminal drug control laws, such as those model laws currently being developed by meetings of international expert groups organized by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, which contain provisions that may be useful in attacking and dismantling criminal organizations,

1. Commends Governments that have enacted basic drug control legislation and laws covering matters related to drug trafficking, or are in the process of enacting such laws, including provisions on control of precursors and essential chemicals, money-laundering and confiscation, including forfeiture, where applicable, of property, proceeds or instrumentalities of criminal activities;

2. Encourages Governments, bearing in mind the need to respect human rights, to adopt and implement comprehensive and effective legislation and adequate procedures for criminal investigation and prosecution, and to target participants in organized drug-trafficking groups, with a view to:

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* See paragraph 72 above.

(a) Bringing to justice the heads of criminal organizations and the members of their support networks who are involved in illicit drug-related criminal activities;

(b) Permitting the seizure and confiscation, including forfeiture, where applicable, of criminal instrumentalities and proceeds wherever found;

(c) Providing for adequate penalties to ensure that major producers and traffickers of illicit drugs receive punishment commensurate with their criminal activities, including in the case of recidivism;

(d) Promoting quick and effective international cooperation in the exchange of information, extradition and mutual legal assistance;

(e) Enhancing the capabilities of law enforcement and judicial authorities to identify, investigate, prosecute and punish, as appropriate, the members of drug-trafficking and money-laundering organizations who have committed crimes, to prevent the movement of money derived from illicit drug trafficking, and to facilitate the confiscation, including forfeiture, where applicable, of assets derived from criminal activities;

3. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to assist Member States in the development and implementation of domestic legislation that would achieve the objectives set forth in the paragraph 2 above in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 2/, article 2;

4. Requests the Executive Director of the Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-first session on the progress achieved by the meetings of international expert groups on model legislation organized by the Programme, including any recommendations designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the international drug control treaties;

5. Requests the General Assembly, at its special session on international drug control to be held in 1998, to consider ways to promote the adoption of legislation designed to enhance judicial and law enforcement cooperation in conformity with article 2 of the 1988 Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XI.3.

2/ *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Resolution 3 (XL)

Availability of opiates for medical needs*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that it is a responsibility of States parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 1/ to ensure the adequate availability of opiates to satisfy legitimate medical needs, while limiting the production and use of opiates to such purposes in order to prevent illicit production of, trafficking in and use of narcotic drugs,

Recognizing that a number of Governments as well as national and international health organizations, including the World Health Organization, have called for greater availability of opiates to relieve the pain and suffering of medical patients afflicted with cancer and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/15 of 22 May 1989, 1990/31 of 24 May 1990 and 1991/43 of 21 June 1991, in which the Council requested the International Narcotics Control Board to assess legitimate medical and scientific needs for opiates that may not have been met hitherto,

Recognizing that the Board, in cooperation with the World Health Organization, conducted a survey of Governments and concluded that medical needs for opiates were far from being met, and that the recommendations made in its special report of 1989 entitled Demand for and Supply of Opiates for Medical and Scientific Needs 2/ were far from being implemented,

Noting with appreciation that the Board, in order to correct the problems relating to the availability of opiates for medical needs, has prepared specific recommendations directed to Governments, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the World Health Organization and others,

Having considered the recommendations of the Board contained in its special report of 1995 entitled Availability of Opiates for Medical Needs, 3/

1. Urges all Governments to consider, as a matter of priority, adopting the recommendations contained in the 1995 special report of the International Narcotics Control Board entitled Availability of Opiates for Medical Needs;

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* See paragraph 73 above.

2. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement the recommendations contained in paragraph 52 of the 1995 special report of the Board, in particular when assisting Governments in the drafting of national drug-control legislation, and by including relevant provisions in national drug-control master plans;

3. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in promoting adherence to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, which require the adequate availability of opiates for legitimate medical needs, and encourages the Board to pursue implementation of the measures specified in paragraph 50 of its 1995 special report;

4. Invites the World Health Organization to implement the recommendations contained in paragraph 54 of the 1995 special report of the Board, within the system of control established under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

5. Requests the Board to reassess the situation by the year 2000;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments and relevant international organizations for consideration and implementation.

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol.520, No. 7515.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XI.5.

3/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.6.

Resolution 4 (XL)

Pilot maritime drug law enforcement project of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Noting the grave danger posed by the illicit traffic by sea of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing that the suppression of such traffic requires maximum international cooperation,

Reiterating the importance of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, articles 2 and 17, 1/ as the foundation for such cooperation,

Recalling its resolution 9 (XXXVII) of 21 April 1994, in which it requested the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to establish and convene a working group on maritime cooperation, with the mandate to develop specific recommendations to assist Governments in the implementation of the 1988 Convention, articles 2 and 17,

Also recalling its resolution 8 (XXXVIII) of 23 March 1995, in which it commended the report of the meeting of the Working Group on Maritime Cooperation established pursuant to the above-mentioned request, held at Vienna from 19 to 23 September 1994 and from 20 to 24 February 1995,

Further recalling that the Commission at its thirty-ninth session urged the Programme to prepare a training guide and other forms of technical cooperation in maritime drug law enforcement, and stressed that holding a seminar on operational training for maritime drug law enforcement would be useful,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for expeditiously holding, through its pilot project on maritime drug law enforcement training and models for legislation, an expert group meeting to elaborate a training guide on maritime drug law enforcement;

2. Takes note of the draft maritime training guide prepared by the above-mentioned expert group meeting;

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* See paragraphs 74 and 75 above.

3. _Notes_ that a trial regional maritime training seminar for the region of Asia and the Pacific will be held, utilizing the draft training guide, in October of 1997 in Japan, after which the guide will be finalized and made available to interested Governments;

4. _Encourages_ Governments to avail themselves of the guide, once it has been finalized, to organize national and regional maritime training programmes;

5. _Also encourages_ Governments able to support those programmes to provide maritime law enforcement trainers, individually or on the basis of existing regional cooperation mechanisms, such as the European Union MAR-Info;

6. _Requests_ the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to organize similar seminars in other regions of the world;

7. _Looks forward_ to the convening of an expert group meeting, envisaged by the pilot project, to prepare appropriate models for maritime drug law enforcement legislation for Governments to consider in their implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, articles 2 and 17;

8. _Notes_ the important contribution that has been made to the successful preparation of the training guide by an expert group with a clearly established objective and the generosity of Governments in providing self-funded experts for that group, and encourages Governments to be equally generous in supporting the expert group for the preparation of models for legislation, in conformity with the 1988 Convention, articles 2 and 17;

9. _Commends_ the pilot project as an efficient and cost-effective example of multilateral cooperation to assist Governments in implementing the provisions of the international drug control treaties, and urges the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to use it as a model for other projects, while taking special steps, where necessary, to ensure equitable participation by experts from a wide range of States;

10. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ _Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988_, vol.I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Resolution 5 (XL)

Analysis of regional and global demand reduction strategies*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 1/ on 23 February 1990,

Acknowledging the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 2/

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/16 of 24 July 1995 on the integration of demand reduction initiatives into a cohesive strategy to combat drug abuse,

Concerned about the continuing threat posed by the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to human health and welfare, to the political, economic, social and cultural structure of communities and to the stability of States and nations,

Noting with appreciation the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996,3/ in which the Board drew the attention of the international community to the global demand reduction situation, especially with regard to the rising trend in abuse of psychotropic substances, heroin and hashish,

Alarmed by the substantial increase in illicit demand for and abuse of some narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Reaffirming the importance of strict compliance with the international drug control treaties, in particular the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 4/ article 10,

Appreciating the initiatives and efforts made by States in combating illicit demand for, the abuse and supply of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

1. Encourages the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue providing information and statistics on the worldwide situation with regard to demand reduction;

2. Requests the Executive Director of the Programme, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and international non-governmental organizations, and drawing on extrabudgetary resources, to continue to gather data about and to assess the

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* See paragraph 89 above.

existing modalities and techniques of treatment of drug abuse, as well as their application at regional level, including an assessment of results and efficacy. Such an analysis should be widely disseminated by the Programme, in particular to States that lack relevant experience.

1/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

2/ See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

3/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XI.3.

4/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol.1019, No. 14956.

Resolution 6 (XL)

Revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and outline for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the programme support cost*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme containing the proposed revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and proposed outline for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the programme support cost, 1/

Having also considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the response to requests by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs contained in its resolution 15 (XXXVIII) and related matters, 2/

Noting the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and the proposed outline for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the programme support cost, 3/

1. Commends the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the improvement in the budget presentation;

2. Approves for headquarters and field operations the revised budget estimates for the biennium 1996-1997, totalling 27,918,200 United States dollars, for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, as follows:

	United States dollars
Headquarters	
Policy-making organs	81,600
Executive direction and management	3,138,100
Programme of work	7,662,400
Programme support	3,269,500
Field operations	13,766,600

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* See paragraph 156 above.

3. Approves also for headquarters and field operations the revised budget estimates for the biennium 1996-1997, totalling 4,204,500 United States dollars, for the programme support cost, as follows:

	United States dollars
Headquarters	
Executive direction and management	195,800
Programme of work	1,838,000
Programme support	1,011,400
Field operations	1,159,300

4. Approves for the biennium 1996-1997 the establishment of one additional post in the Professional category and above assigned to headquarters under the budget for the programme support cost;

5. Takes note with approval of the revised budget estimates for project activities for the biennium 1996-1997, totalling 109,112,400 United States dollars, for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

6. Takes note of the distribution of resources between objects of expenditure and between regions and sectors as proposed in the revised budget for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the programme support cost;

7. Also takes note of the proposed outline for the biennium 1998-1999, totalling 162,298,000 United States dollars, for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the programme support cost;

8. Considers that the proposed outline provides a basis for the submission of the proposed initial budget for the biennium 1998-1999 by the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

9. Approves the recommendations made by the Executive Director on the programme support arrangement and budget methodology in paragraphs 63 and 64 of his report on the response to requests by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs contained in its resolution 15(XXXVIII) and related matters, it being understood that the recommendations set out in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and the proposed outline for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the programme support cost should be taken into account;

10. Approves the charge of 5 per cent as the provisional rate for nationally executed projects, taking into account the

information provided in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Executive Director to study and recommend an appropriate rate for the programme support cost of nationally executed projects;

11. Requests the Executive Director of the Programme to present the initial budget for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, reflecting the new programme support arrangement and budget methodology, and following, as appropriate, the harmonized model applied by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund;

12. Takes note with appreciation of the proposal by the Executive Director of the Programme to move from a project to an integrated programming approach, and requests further information about the implications of such a proposal;

13. Supports the revised draft financial rules of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme submitted by the Executive Director, 4/ it being understood that the recommendations set out in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be taken into account;

14. Requests the Executive Director of the Programme to elaborate the implications of the new integrated programming approach for budget presentation in the context of the proposed initial budget for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

15. Requests the Executive Director of the Programme to implement the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on project posts at headquarters in the context of the proposed initial budget for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, taking into account the experience of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund, and ensuring that advisory services provided to Member States will continue to be carried out;

16. Welcomes the new fund-raising initiatives launched by the Executive Director during the biennium 1996-1997 with initially encouraging results, expresses its appreciation to those States which have already responded positively, and urges other States to give an early response;

17. _Reaffirms_ that it is desirable that the Programme should receive an adequate amount of funding in the form of general-purpose contributions.

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[1] E/CN.7/1997/9.

[2] E/CN.7/1997/8.

[3] E/CN.7/1997/10.

[4] E/CN.7/1997/8, annex I.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

2/ NAR/INF/1982/5.

3/ Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XI.3).

4/ Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XI.4).

5/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

6/ Availability of Opiates for Medical Needs (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.6).

7/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1997 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

8/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

9/ Amphetamine-type Stimulants: a Global Review, UNDCP Techncial Series No. 3 (Vienna, 1996).

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

Members

Algeria: Halim Benattallah, Mohamed Touati, Rachida Aoudia, Abdelhak Bendib, Abdelkader Sahraoui, Rabah Ladj

Australia: Lance Joseph, Chris Lamb, Roger Hughes, James Fox, Graham Strathern, Julian Green, Peter d'Ews Thompson, Angus MacDonald, Paul Brown, Kerry MacDermott, Roslyn Simms, Peter Scott, Timothy Houston, Rick Gain, Brian Hartnett

Bahamas: Peter Deveaux-Isaacs

Belgium: Michel Adam, Eddy Weyens, Gillard, Yans, Willy De Meyer, Vandenbosh, Van Gheluwe

Bolivia: Enrique Meyer Medina, Gerónimo Meleán, Saúl Lara, Raúl Barrios, Mary Carrasco, María Lourdes Espinoza Patiño, Franz Barrios

Brazil: Luiz Matias Flach, José Jorge Alcazar Almeida

Bulgaria: Ivo Petrov, Margarita Evtimova, Alexander Peytchev, Igor Kutsenok, Ivan Kotov

Canada: Peter Walker, Diane Jacovella, Philip MacKinnon, Toni Fry, Judith Huska, Ron Madden, Helen Banulescu, Len Blumenthal

China: Li Changhe, Wang Qianron, Hou Zhenyi, Diao Mingsheng, Kong Fanpu, Zhao Bing, Zhang Jianxiu, Niu Jibao, Zhao Qiang

Colombia: Carlos Bula Camacho, Hector Moreno Reyes, Adriana Mendoza, Paula Peña, Alicia Fernanda Quijano, Alberto Rueda-Montenegro

Côte d'Ivoire: Kili Fagnidi Fiacre Adam, Malan Kla Anglade

Cuba: Zenaida Osorio Vizcaino, Alberto Velazco San José, Pablo A. Rodriguez Vidal, Enrique Jardines Macias, Jorge Ferrer Rodriguez

Czech Republic: Marie Kostalová, Jan Kohout, Nada Holíková, Pavel Bém, Eva Maresová, Tomas Buril, Ladislav Gawlik, Jiri Komorous, Alena Ondrousková

Ecuador: Jaime Marchán, Leonardo Arízaga, Santiago Martínez

Egypt: Mostafa El-Feki, Mohamed Shaarawy, M. Wagdy Abouzeid, Hisham A. Sorour

Finland Pia Rosenqvist, Reijo Pöyhönen, Kaarle Lehmus, Hanna-Maija Koponen-Piironen, Ilmari Tuomainen, Pia Rantala

France: Françoise de Veyrinas, Jean-Michel Dasque, Jean-Claude Brochenin, Daniel Labrosse, Alain Tourre, Gilles Leclair, Alain Pesson, Caroline Grandjean, François Poinsot, Isabelle Roy, Lionel Fournier, Patrick Sansoy, Alice Guiton, Emile Hassan-Dib, Gilles Aubry, Annie De Calan, Anne Delahaie, Bernard Siffert, Yves Delahousse, Jean-Louis Houx, Pascale Laurent, Patrick Deunet, Dominique Gubler

Germany: Helmut Butke, Volker Klein, Günter Krause, Dieter Woltmann, Wolfgang Birke, Rainer Mellwig, Carola Lander, Patricia Flor, Michael Niemeier, Carolin Budde, Birgit Gerhardus, Frank Denner, Herbert Bayer, Ursula Wolpers, Albrecht Volkwein, Helge Hassold, Saskia Bargmann

Ghana K.B. Quantson, T.C. Corquaye

Greece: John A. Yennimatas, Heleni Michalopoulou, Georgios Angelakos, Panayota Karavarsami, Nikolaos Vasdekas

Guinea:*

India: H.P. Kumar, N.K. Singh, A.K. Pandey, R. Bhattacharji, R.S. Bedi, I.J. Arora

Indonesia: Sumaryo Suryokusumo, Tony Sidharta, Buchari Effendi, I Gde Djelantik, Freddy Mandey, Endang Tata, Wenny Warouw, N.R.M. Nasrun, Yasril A. Baharuddin, Ratna Mardiati, Lasro Simbolon

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Mohammad Fallah, Mahmoud Madisoltani, Mohammad Zaeri, Gholamhossein Sadeghi-Ghaharah, Shahbeddin Daraee, Ghodratollah Assadi, Seyed Ali Mohammad Mousavi, Esmaeil Afshari

Italy: Angelo Giorgianni, Alberto Indelicato, Luigi Lauriola, Saba D'Elia, Renato Castellani, Bruno Brancato, Vincenzo Jossa, Giancarlo Di Muro, Claudio Vaccaro, Giacomo Stramaccione, Sonia Boccia, Chiara Monzali

Jamaica:*

Japan: Yuji Ikeda, Nobuaki Ito, Motoyuki Fujii, Yoshio Wada, Hiroshi Azuma, Masato Kaji, Tomoko Akane, Yukihiro Nikaido, Kenichi Kudo, Shoichi Asano, Kaoru Misawa, Hideaki Mori, Kazushi Inoue, Toshimi Chida, Takahiro Terasaki, Kikuko Kato, Yuichi Arima, Kenji Suzuki

Lebanon: Samir Hobeica, Salim Slim, Elias Daoud, Sami Daher, Michel Katra, Gulnar Sinno

Liberia:*

Malaysia: Johan bin Shamsuddin, Abd. Rashid bin Mat Adam, Anis bin Ahmad, Shaharuddin Md. Som

Mexico: Sergio González Gálvez, Eduardo Ibarrola Nicolín, Roberta Lajous, Miguel Ruíz-Cabañas, Patricia Espinoza, Mercedes Ruíz, Haydée

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* Not represented at the session.

Rosovsky, Carlos Rico, Victor Arriaga, Norma Pensado, Cecilia Arriaga, Ricardo Sada López, María de la Paz Sánchez de Allinger, Concepción Vanegas López

Morocco: Abderrahim Benmoussa, Mohamed Limamy, Jamal Tawfik, Mohamed Hiyari, Yahia Mojtahid, Abdelkarim Shames-Eddine, Mohamed Benchaffi, Souriya Otmani, Abdelhalim Nassef, Said Safi, Mounir El Jaffali

Netherlands: Hans Förster, Dick C. Kaasjager, Peter C. Kortenhorst, Annemiek van Bolhuis, Wil Boonstra, Jacob Waslander, Neline E. Koornneef, Sacha Crijns, Nicoline J.A. van der Arend, J.R. Twiss Quarles van Ufford, J. Vos

Nigeria: Adamu A. Mohammed, M.M. Bamaiyi, Sulaiman Dahiru, G.O. Adetula, M.C. Azuike, E. O. Adegbokun, R.I. Nwako (Rtd), U.D. Sambo, M.A. Musa, A. Bayi, T. Mohammed, N.D. Abdullahi, I.I. Ebenibo

Pakistan: Mushtaq Hussain, Masuma Hasan, Sajjad Ahmad Javed Bhatti, Mushtaq Ali Shah

Paraguay Maria C. Acosta Alvarez, Ana Isabel Rodriguez

Poland: Ireneusz Matela, Witold Wieniawski, Jaroslaw Kolczynski, Dariusz Manczyk, Stanislaw Flasinski, Tadeusz Chrusciel, Jacek Giergon, Mariusz Skowronski, Maciej Lubik, Waclaw Gasiorowski, Olaf Mejer-Zahorowski

Portugal: Alvaro de Mendonca e Moura, Victor Feytor Pinto, Joaquim Rodrigues, Frederico Alcântara de Melo, Ana Sofia Santos, Maria de Fatima Trigueiros, Catalina Pestana, Joaquim Gomes Rodrigues, Rodrigo Coutinho, Hugo Cabral de Moncada, Luis Miguel Leandro da Silva, Maria Irene Carreira, Maria Isabel Belo

Republic of Korea:	Seung-Kon Lee, Kyeong-Ho Lee, Ho-Jin Lee Hyo-Nam Moon, Myong-Soo Kim, Doo-Ki Kim, Sung-Joo Choi, Doo-Soon Park, Dong-Han Oh, Young-Jin Son, Kyu-Nam Choi
Romania:	Dumitru Lupuliasa, Paraschiva Badescu, Adrian Vierita, Florentina Voicu, Titus Corlatean
Russian Federation:	Alexander G. Khodakov, Oleg M. Sokolov, Vladimir E. Tarabrin, Vladimir A. Pavlinov, Alexander N. Sergeev, Victor S. Dolmatov, Sergey A. Luferov, Anatoliy G. Radachinski, Stepan Y. Kuzmenkov
South Africa:	N.J. Mxakato-Diseko, J.A. Davies, E.W. Harvey, E.M.J. Steyn, J.J. van Aarde, I.M. van Vuuren, A. Seedat
Spain:	Antonio Ortiz, Camilo Vázquez Bello, Luis García Cerezo, Ignacio Baylina Ruiz, Illana Navia-Osorio García-Braga, Luis Domínguez Arqués, Félix Pérez Buitrago, Javier Albadalejo, Eusebio Ocete Martínez, Cristino Ortiz De Frutos
Sri Lanka:	Diyanath Samarasinghe, Y. Ratnayake, D.B.K. Withanage
Sudan:	Ahmed Abdel Halim, Mahgoub Hassan Saad, Adam Mohamed Mohamedain
Sweden:	Jakob Lindberg, Mr. Björn Skala, Erik Hammarskjöld, Stefan Borg, Marie Sjölander, Gunilla Karlsson, Ralf Löfstedt, Henrik Stiernblad, Per-Ola Mattsson, Mikael Tollerz
Syrian Arab Republic:	Ali Darbuli
Thailand:	Narong Suwanapiam, Chantana Panpreecha, Komgrich Patpongpanit, Chaiwat Chotima, Rachanikorn Sarasiri, Natenapa Kongsri
Tunisia:	Mohamed El Fadhel Khalil, Taoufik Jabeur, Neziha Cheikh, El Gzouni Mohamed Torkhani
Ukraine:	A. Udod, T. Viktorova, V. Biljavskyi, I. Kuleba, Mykola Malenevsky
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:	Nigel Varney, Stuart Innes, Neil Kernohan, Steve Pike, Linda Ward, Sally Titterington, Rachel Reynolds, John Oxenford, Ian Felton, lan Campbell, Gavin Larner, Claire Lo, Martin Raven

United States of America:	John B. Ritch, III, Joseph C. Snyder, Evangeline Monroe, Tom Coony, Ann Blackwood, Ross Deck, Terry Woodward, Jack Armstrong, Margaret A. Grove, Adrienne Stefan, Henry Ensher, John Kellogg
Venezuela:	Carlos Tablante, Demetrio Boersner, Boanerges Salazar, Orangel Hernandez, Fidel Garofalo, Neiza Pineda, Kidder Salazar, Luisa Kislinger

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

States not Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Holy See, Switzerland

United Nations Secretariat

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division

United Nations bodies

International Narcotics Control Board, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Research Institutes

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Colombo Plan Secretariat, Council of Europe, European Community, Europol Drugs Unit, International Criminal Police Organization, League of Arab States, Organization of American States, Southern African Development Community, South Pacific Forum Secretariat, World Customs Organization

Non-governmental organizations

General consultative status: Consumers International, International Council of Women, Rotary International, Soroptimist International, Transnational Radical Party, Zonta International

Special consultative status: Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, Association for theAdvancement of Psychological Understanding of Human Nature, Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Communities Forestry and Social Development Organization, General Arab Women Federation, International Association of Lions Clubs, The - Lions Club International, International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse, International Social Service, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), Society for Threatened Peoples, SOS Drugs International, Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Organization of the Scout Movement (World Scout Bureau)

Roster A: International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, Inc.

ANNEX II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS FORTIETH SESSION

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E/CN.7/1997/1	Provisional agenda and provisional timetable	2
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E/CN.7/1997/3	Report of the Secretariat on world situation with regard to drug abuse	
E/CN.7/1997/4 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4	Report of the Secretariat on illicit drug trafficking	6
E/CN.7/1997/5	Report of the Secretariat on implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly on international drug control	8
E/CN.7/1997/6	Report of the Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants held at Shanghai, China, from 25 to 29 November 1996	9
E/CN.7/1997/7	Report of the Secretariat on effects on individuals, society and international drug control of the prescription of narcotic drugs to drug addicts	10
E/CN.7/1997/8	Report of the Executive Director on the response to requests by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs contained in its resolution 15 (XXXVIII) and related matters	11

E/CN.7/1997/9	Report of the Executive Director on the proposed revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and proposed outline for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and programme support cost	11
E/CN.7/1997/10	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: proposed revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and proposed outline for the biennium 1998-1999	11
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E/CN.7/1997/CRP.1	Proposed revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and proposed outline for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and programme support cost: compendium of ongoing projects during the biennium 1996-1997	11
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E/CN.7/1997/CRP.3	Report of the Secretariat on consultancies in 1995	11
E/CN.7/1997/CRP.4	Report of the working group with expertise in demand reduction on the development of a draft declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction, held at Vienna from 10 to 13 December 1996	5

E/CN.7/1997/CRP.5	Policy options for countermeasures against the abuse of and illicit trafficking in stimulants	9
E/CN.7/1997/CRP.6	Summary of views of Governments on countermeasures against illicit traffic, manufacture and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors	9
E/CN.7/1997/CRP.7	Recent trends in the use of stimulants as anorectics	9
E/CN.7/1997/CRP.8	Control of use of methylphenidate in the treatment of attention deficit disorder	9
E/CN.7/1997/CRP.9	Reports by intergovernmental organizations	3
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E/CN.7/1997/CRP.11	Poverty eradication	6
E/CN.7/1997/CRP.12 and Corr.1	Report by the Organization of American States	3
E/CN.7/1997/CRP.13	Note by the Secretariat on the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001	11
E/CN.7/1997/CRP.14	Report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the effects on individuals, society and international drug control of the prescription of narcotic drugs to drug addicts	10
E/CN.7/1997/CRP.15	Communiqué by the Rio Group	13
E/CN.7/1997/NGO.1	Statement submitted by the International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Rotary International; Baha'i International Community, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), International Association of Lions Clubs, The Lions Club International, International	

	Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Leisure and recreation Association, World Organization of the Scout Movement (World Scout Bureau)	5
E/CN.7/1997/NGO.2	Statement submitted by the World Organization of the Scout Movement (World Scout Bureau)	5
E/CN.7/1997/NGO.3	Statement submitted by the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions	3
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E/CN.7/1997/L.1 and Add.1-10	Draft report of the Commission on its fortieth session	14
E/CN.7/1997/L.2	Cooperation in drug control between the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme	3
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E/CN.7/1997/L.4/ Rev.1	Pilot maritime drug law enforcement project of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme	4
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	Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 relating to law enforcement and judicial cooperation	4
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E/CN.7/1997/L.8/ Rev.1	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs	4
E/CN.7/1997/L.9	Implementation of comprehensive measures to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors	9
E/CN.7/1997/L.10/ Rev.1	Availability of opiates for medical needs	4
E/CN.7/1997/L.11	Initial programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 and second and final revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme	11
E/CN.7/1997/L.12/ Rev.2	Revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and outline for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the programme support cost	11
E/CN.7/1997/L.13	Organization of work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-first session	12

E/CN.7/1997/L.14	Statement by the Executive Director on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution on the review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control
UNDCP/HONLAF/1996/5	Report of the Ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held at Cairo from 16 to 20 June 1996
UNDCP/HONLAP/1996/4	Report of the Twenty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held at Manila from 4 to 8 November 1996
UNDCP/SUBCOM/1997/5	Report of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its thirty-second session, held at Baku from 17 to 21 February 1997

Annex III

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUND OF UNDCP OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE REVIEW OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME: STRENGTHENING THE UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY FOR INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE EXISTING INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TREATIES AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS*

Statement by the Executive Director

A. Request contained in the draft resolution

1. By operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution entitled "Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations" (E/CN.7/1997/L.6/Rev.1), the Economic and Social Council would request the Secretary-General:

(a) To convene a small group of independent experts, selected after appropriate consultations, *inter alia* with Governments, and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and relevant sectoral expertise, to undertake a comprehensive review of how the efforts against illicit drugs have evolved within the United Nations system since the creation of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179, with the aim of identifying measures to strengthen future international cooperation against illicit drugs;

(b) To instruct the expert group, *inter alia*, to identify any measures necessary to strengthen the core activities of the Programme, taking into account the work of the task force on reform of the United Nations established by the Secretary-General and the ability of the United Nations system to perform its increasing tasks in the light of existing mandates;

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* For the text of the draft resolution, which originally appeared under symbol E/CN.7/1997/L.6/Rev.1, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I. For the discussion, see paragraph 56 above.

(c) To prepare a progress report on the issues identified by the expert group, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its special session on international drug control, to be held in June 1998;

(d) To prepare a final report based on the work of the expert group, taking into account the views expressed, during the special session of the General Assembly, on how to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, to be submitted to the Commission on narcotic drugs at its forty-second session.

2. By operative paragraph 5, the Commission would decide that the work of the expert group should be financed entirely through voluntary funds, and would urge Member States to provide financial and other support.

B. Activities by which the request would be implemented and costing

3. Should the draft resolution be adopted, the Secretary-General would convene a small group of 12 independent experts acting in their individual capacity. The expert group would meet two times for one week at Vienna prior to the special session of the General Assembly on international drug control, to be held in June 1998. A report containing 24 pages, in the English language only, would be submitted by the Secretariat to the meetings of the expert group. A report of the expert group containing 24 pages, in all official languages of the United Nations, would be presented to the General Assembly at its special session. In addition, a third meeting of the expert group would be held for one week at Vienna during the second half of 1998, following the special session of the General Assembly and prior to the forty-second session of the Commission. A final report of the expert group containing 24 pages, in all official languages of the United Nations, would be presented to the Commission at its forty-second session. Secretariat support would be provided for the work of the expert group by UNDCP, requiring staff support of three months at the P-4 level and three months at the General Service level. In addition, two months of consultants' service would be required. A representative of the Secretary-General would attend the three meetings of the expert group. Meeting services would be provided to the meetings of the expert group, excluding interpretation services.

4. Estimated total resource requirements would be as follows:

	United States dollars
Group of 12 experts, three meetings, five days each, Vienna (travel and per diem)	144,300
Travel of staff (one staff member, three missions of one week, New York-Vienna)	13,200
Secretariat staff support (three months at P-4, three months at General Service level)	45,200
Consultants support (two months)	22,000
Documentation (one document, 24 pages, English only) (two documents, 24 pages, languages: A/C/E/F/R/S)	57,600
Meeting services	4,200
TOTAL	286,500

C. Funding of additional activities

5. Should the draft resolution be adopted, additional requirements of $286,500 would result in 1997. It is proposed to cover the additional requirements through an increase in the proposed revised budget for the biennium 1996-1997 for the Fund of UNDCP in accordance with the estimates provided by object of expenditure in paragraph 4 above. The increase would need to be funded through voluntary contributions to be made available for the purpose specified in the draft resolution. Should insufficient funds be made available, the activities would be either curtailed or not implemented.

Annex IV

EXPLANATION OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON WORKING LANGUAGES OF THE SUBCOMMISSION ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND RELATED MATTERS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST*

Statement by the Chief of the Financial and Budget Section

1. By operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution entitled "Working languages of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East" (E/CN.7/1997/4/Add.2, chap. I), the Economic and Social Council would decide "that the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East shall use Arabic, English and Russian as its working languages for future sessions". The implementation of that decision would have no financial implications in 1997. However, there would be additional costs, estimated at $67,200, for Conference Service support in 1998-1999. Those costs would not be borne by the programme budget section pertaining to international drug control.

2. In light of the order of magnitude of the above-mentioned financial implications, it has not yet been determined whether the expenditures arising from the use of Russian as a working language would be absorbed from available resources, or whether recourse to additional funds will be sought. If the latter course of action is taken, a statement of programme budget implications will be presented for consideration at a subsequent session of the Council for eventual approval by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

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* For the text of the draft resolution, which originally appeared in document E/CN.7/1997/4/Add.2, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution IV. For the discussion, see paragraphs 114 and 115 above.